

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 168.—VOL. VII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LAWS OF WAR.

THE impossibility of dispensing with laws and regulations among mankind, is proved by the fact, that when civil society is broken up, and peace and order destroyed, a kind of code is established even or that state of things, and is quite as rigorously carried into effect as the one it supersedes. Thus the Laws of War are as distinctly recognised as those of Peace, and cannot be broken without bringing disgrace and infamy on those who infringe them: if both sides cease to observe this unwritten compact, war, bad as it is under its least repulsive aspect, degenerates into something the contemplation of which sickens and disgusts, and produces a feeling which it could be wished existed against war in any and every shape whatever. Enemies equally matched, conceive a mutual respect, which, when the struggle of the battle-field is over, leads each side to treat prisoners and wounded with humanity; the former, being defenceless, are spared insult or injury: the latter are not altogether disregarded, though the best intentions rarely having at such times the most effective means to work with, cannot prevent the occurrence of a hideous mass of human suffering. The history of the Peninsular War presents many instances of this sort of chivalrous feeling exhibited between the French and English armies; between the French troops and the Spanish peasantry, however, the conflict was very different; the "Laws of War" were disregarded—every atrocity was retaliated by another—and the whole struggle was a bloody series of massacre and assassination. It is, unhappily, not difficult to account for this. The natives of a country held by a foreign invader feel far more fiercely and bitterly than the soldier of another land, called in to defend them only in the discharge of his professional duty, indifferent whether he has to meet the invading

force there or anywhere else. Men of a common calling, however opposed, have a certain professional understanding, and will rarely carry their enmity beyond the point of necessity; the enmity ceases when the power to resist is gone.

But even this very negative alleviation of the horrors of war, which cannot always be depended on even among the best disciplined troops, ceases to exist in two cases—civil war, and the war of a civilised race with savages. Inhumanity of men during civil conflict is proverbial, though of the same country and language. If divided by religion or allegiance, their hatred is more intense, their violence more unscrupulous, their passion more unsparing, than if oceans rolled between their climes, and they were utter strangers to each other's speech. We need not draw examples from the past; we have seen them in our own time; nothing in history is worse than the cruelties of the Carlists and Christinos in the late civil war in Spain.

In the other case, that of a war with barbarians or savages, humanity is equally outraged; and here, we must say, the crime on the part of the civilised man is the deeper. In the first place, his education has taught him much of which the savage is ignorant; and in the next, his wealth and skill make him the stronger, and the contest, unequal as it must be under any circumstances, ought not to be rendered a disgrace to humanity by atrocities committed by the strong on the weak—cruelties which the purposes of conquest or policy cannot require, and which the sternest necessity cannot excuse.

An act of needless and ruthless savagery, recently perpetrated by a portion of the French army of occupation in Algiers, has excited the detestation of Europe, and we are glad to see that it is visited by severe condemnation in France, the language of nearly the

whole of the French press being that of severe denunciation. What defence or palliation will be made of the atrocity of stifling upwards of five hundred men, women, and children, like vermin, by fire kept up deliberately for nearly a day and a half, we cannot tell. From the details, which subsequent accounts have too fully confirmed, any kind of defence would seem to be impossible. If they were in arms against the French troops, the "Laws of War," the observance of which by the French armies towards ourselves we have acknowledged, were grossly violated, to the stain and disgrace of soldiership; if they were unresisting, it was a brutal and cowardly murder.

We have on a former occasion remarked on the utter failure of the French attempt to colonise the district of the North of Africa they have seized, but can be scarcely said to possess. They have devastated the land, and put an end to cultivation and commerce; they have fallen on the soil like a blighting curse, and after years of trial the natives are more inimical to them than ever. Will not such acts as this make their hatred fiercer? The whole history of the French occupation of Algiers is a deplorable one: it was begun with little or no purpose, has proved a continual drain on the resources of France, without any return; has caused a frightful loss of life to her army, which, though drawn from among a people who are passionately fond of military glory, has become gradually demoralised and degraded by the nature of the service, till men are to be found among it capable of perpetrating a deed like this, at which the world shudders, and visits with disgust and contempt the folly, or the fatality, that has changed the warriors of Marengo and Austerlitz to a band of cowardly and merciless *chauffeurs*. Most sincerely do we sympathise with the people of France, who, we hope, will disown and punish this worst deed of the worst part of its army, for the stigma thrown by it on the French name. Such events as this, wherever they occur, are really national calamities.



NEW PAS DE QUATRE, BY MDLLES. TAGLIONI, C. GRISI, L. GRAHN, AND CERITO, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The past week's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been signalled by an event unparalleled in theatrical annals, and one which, some two score years hence, may be handed down to a new generation by garrulous septuagena-

rians as one of the most brilliant reminiscences of days gone by. The appearance of four such dancers as Taglioni, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn, on the same boards, and in the same *pas*, is truly what our Gallic neighbours call "*une solennité théâtrale*," and such a one as none of those who beheld it are

likely to witness again. It was therefore as much a matter of curiosity as of interest to hurry to the Theatre to witness this spectacle; but every other feeling was merged in admiration when the four great dancers commenced. The series of picturesque groupings with which this performance opens. We can

safely say we have never witnessed a scene more perfect in all its details. The greatest of painters, in his loftiest flights, could hardly have conceived, and certainly never executed, a group more faultless and more replete with grace and poetry than that formed by these four danseuses: Taglioni in the midst, her head thrown backwards, apparently reclining in the arms of her sister nymphs. Could such a combination have taken place in the ancient palmy days of art, the pencil of the painter and the song of the poet would have alike been employed to perpetuate its remembrance. No description can render the exquisite, and almost ethereal grace, of movement and attitude of these great dancers, and those who have witnessed the scene, may boast of having once, at least, seen the perfection of the art of dancing so little understood. There was no affectation, no apparent exertion or struggle for effect on the part of these gifted artists; and though they displayed their utmost resources, there was a simplicity and ease, the absence of which would have completely broken the spell they threw around the scene. Of the details of this performance it is difficult to speak. In the solo steps executed by each danseuse, each in turn seemed to claim pre-eminence. Where every one in her own style is perfect, peculiar individual taste alone may balance in favour of one or the other, but the award of public applause must be equally bestowed; and, for our own part, we confess that our *penchant* for the peculiar style, and our admiration for the dignity, the repose, and exquisite grace which characterise Taglioni, and the dancer who has so brilliantly followed the same track (Lucile Grahn), did not prevent our warmly appreciating the charming archness and twinkling steps of Carlotta Grisi, or the wonderful flying leaps and revolving bounds of Cerito. Though, as we have said, each displayed her utmost powers, the emulation of the fair dancers was, if we may trust appearances, unaccompanied by envy.

Every time a shower of bouquets descended, on the conclusion of a solo pas of one or the other of the fair ballerine, her sister dancers came forward to assist her in collecting them; and both on Saturday and Tuesday did Cerito offer to crown Taglioni with a wreath which had been thrown in homage to the queen of the dance. We were also glad to see on the part of the audience far less of partisanship than had been displayed two or three years since, on the performance of a *pas de deux* between Ellsler and Cerito. The applause was universal, and equally distributed. This, however, did not take from the excitement of the scene. The house, crowded to the roof, presented a concourse of the most eager faces, never diverted for a moment from the performance; and the extraordinary tumult of enthusiastic applause, joined to the delightful effect of the spectacle presented, imparted to the whole scene an interest and excitement that can hardly be imagined. Such was the effect produced on us by this matchless performance, that the lyrical portion of the entertainments has been comparatively disregarded. We must not, *en passant*, however, neglect to notice the admirable performance of Mario, on Tuesday, in "Il Pirata." He surpassed himself in every portion of the opera. The "Tu vedrai" was admirably given, especially the first part. The second movement wanted more energy and passion than this artist has yet given to it.

On Thursday night there was an immense assemblage, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, &c., to listen to Mozart's charming opera of "Così fan Tutte." The principal parts were sustained by Madame Castellan, Rossi Caccia, and Rita Borio as the three sopranis, but the weight of this beautiful work fell on Lablache, the younger Lablache, and Mario. The exertions of the tenor and two bassi, compensated to a great degree for the deficiency of the lady vocalists, who, evidently, were strangers to the lovely strains of Mozart. The Quatuor of *danseuses* excited, as usual, the most unbounded enthusiasm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers all join in reprobating the acts of cruelty practised by the French troops in Algeria towards a body of Arabian prisoners. We give an account of this atrocity under the head of Algeria.

In the Chamber of Peers the Prince of Moskowa asked Marshal Soult if it were true that a French Colonel had rendered himself culpable by an unjustifiable unaccountable act of cruelty towards a body of unfortunate Arabian prisoners—an act unheard of, unexampled, and unprecedented in the military history of France. He then read to the assembly the account, and called on the Minister of War, for the honour of the French army, to contradict the statement if false, or to make an example of Colonel Pellissier if it were true. Marshal Soult replied that the reports he had received were so contradictory that he had hastened to write for fresh information; and added, that the moment he should obtain the particulars he had demanded, he would lay them before the Chamber. The Marshal then expressed his personal disapprobation of the fact, but the expression not being deemed strong enough by M. Montalembert, he added that he sincerely deplored it.

The two Englishmen (Williams and Parker) in whose possession four stolen Bank of England notes were found, have been tried and convicted in Paris, and sentenced—Parker to be imprisoned for one, and Williams for eight months. The bank-notes were confiscated, but 240 sovereigns in gold, and 490*l.* in silver, were returned to Williams, in whose possession they had been found.

The Royal Court of Paris has decided that, duelling constituting no crime or offence, there was no occasion to institute proceedings against M. Rosemond de Beauvallon, and the four seconds who figured in the duel which terminated in the death of M. Dujaerrier, responsible editor of the *Presse*.

It appears by the description of the occurrence in Algeria, given by the Paris papers, that, of the 150 gasping wretches rescued from death, only 37 survived. The total number of victims is, therefore, upwards of 600.

The Chamber of Peers has agreed to the bill for executing the branch lines from Dieppe and Fecamp to the Havre railroad, and from Aix to the Avignon line, by 97 votes to 6.

In the same Chamber, the bill granting 28,700,000*fr.* for the improvement of several harbours in France has been adopted, by 98 votes to 2. The bill demanding 13,000,000*fr.* for the improvement of the harbours of Toulon and of Port-Vendres has been also voted, by 102 to 1.

Letters from the south of France describe the present harvest as truly magnificent. All the hay (an immense crop) had been gathered in. The reaping of rye had become general. The wheat and oats promised admirably. In short, a finer or more abundant season had not been known in that part of the country. More northward—that is, in the vicinity of Paris—the hay had all been saved. The grain was fine, and (a very important matter in France particularly) the straw was of unusual length.

The Chamber of Peers commenced on Tuesday the discussion on the Budget of Expenditure for 1846. M. Dubouché entered into a long argument to show that the balance in the receipts and expenditure announced in the King's speech had not been realised, and that the deficit now amounted to upwards of 200,000,000*fr.* M. de Boissy, who spoke next, reproved various acts of the Administration, and, amongst others, the appointment of public functionaries to seats in the Legislature. In the course of his speech, he asked the Minister of Finance what his intentions were relative to the reduction of the interest of the Five per Cent. stock. The Minister replied, that, having refused to make known in the other house, the intentions of the Government on that subject, he felt bound not to reply to M. de Boissy's question.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA.

There have been some insurrectionary movements in Catalonia, which have led to loss of life, and at first they were considered to be very formidable. The *Journal des Débats* gives the following narrative of these disturbances.

"Disturbances took place in the district of Barcelona, on the 6th inst., in consequence of the *quinta* or levy of one man out of five for the military service. Barcelona and its district had hitherto, we should observe, been exempt from that exaction. On the 6th, the day fixed for the operation, it was resisted on different points, viz., at Molina del Rey, San Andres, Sebadeil, Tarrasa, Badalona, Esparraguera, Colders, and San Felice de Penon. Serious excesses, it appears, were committed, and which were attended in some places with loss of life. At Badalona the lists were torn down and burnt, and two policemen killed; at Tarrasa, the Alcalde was murdered; and at San Andres the inhabitants drove out the authorities, and fired upon them. At Molina del Rey the people stopped the mail and the stage-coaches."

Private letters from Barcelona of a date anterior to the foregoing, state that a number of persons, armed with pistols and daggers, were arrested on the 5th, in the act of distributing proclamations, calling on the Catalonians to fight and die for their ancient *fuerzas*. On the 6th not a soul was to be seen in the streets; the troops remained under arms, and the conscripts having all fled into the country, the *quinta* was drawn at the town-hall, in presence of their relatives and friends. At San Andres de Palomar, a village a league from Barcelona, the whole population had risen, and the Alcalde and a detachment of 25 soldiers shut themselves up in the municipality. Reinforcements were marched to their assistance, who, on reaching the village, found the rioters erecting barricades. A charge of cavalry, however, dispersed them, and 200 individuals, all natives of Barcelona, were brought back prisoners to that city.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the insurrection in Catalonia is confined to the villages in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, and as the grievances which have roused the people to resistance are of a local nature, it is probable that it will not spread further. General Concha is taking rigorous measures to put down the disturbances. He left Barcelona on the afternoon of the 8th, with 2000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, for Sobadell, which he attacked, killing 25 of the insurgents, and taking a great many prisoners. The next morning he entered Tarrasa, and killed a great number of the insurgents, the remainder succeeding in escaping. Igualada and Villafranca had declared in favour of the insurgents.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 10th instant, state that the capture of Tarrasa had been attended with much slaughter. General Concha was near being killed in heading a charge with the bayonet against the insurgents posted behind barricades. The General had marched from Tarrasa to Martorell, seven leagues from Barcelona. A Central Junta had installed itself at Igualada, whose first act was to invite Espartaco to return, and to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, which fixed the majority of the Queen at 18 years. On the 10th, all the troops that could be dispensed with were sent from Barcelona to reinforce the columns operating against the insurgents. Barcelona was tranquil, but the authorities had arrested and lodged in the citadel a number of individuals implicated in the last insurrectionary movements.

Our advices from Paris mention that the French Government had received a despatch dated Barcelona, the 13th, announcing that General Concha had entered Igualada without striking a blow, that the members of the Junta had dispersed, and that the revolt was almost entirely appeased.

ALGERIA.

BURNING OF ARABS BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The *Akhbar*, of Algiers, of the 5th inst., contains a recital of an atrocious act of barbarity committed by the French in Algiers. It says:—

"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that everything possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pellissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pellissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riabs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riabs fled to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-place, the colonel threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel Pellissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they themselves resolved to suffer. Colonel Pellissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riabs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of firearms, and could not perform his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches, who were being suffocated, were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterwards."

Upon this atrocious massacre the *Courrier Français* has the following appropriate remarks:—"See what has just happened in Algeria. Colonel Pellissier, commanding an expeditionary column in the Dahara, and pursuing the tribe of the Ouled Riabs, found no other means of reducing them than to burn or stifle 500 Arabs, men, women, and children, who had taken refuge in a cavern. This atrocity, committed in cold blood, and without necessity, will cause every man to thrill with indignation; and, for the honour of France, it is our most imperative duty to brand it with reprobation, in the name of the army, in the name of the nation, in the name of the Government itself, which cannot without shame approve of an act praised in one of Marshal Bugeaud's journals! France, we answer for it, will stigmatise with unanimous reprobation a monstrous act like this; such as one may read of in the annals of savage tribes and of Mandrin's bands; such that, in reading the account in a bulletin of the army, which prepares, under the national colours, to carry civilisation into Africa, we remain mournfully astonished and afflicted, and are obliged to ask if France civilises or barbarises in Algeria! We have said that this atrocity was committed in cold blood, and without necessity. Yes, in cold blood; for the roasting, which is the proper name for this feat of arms, lasted from the morning of the 18th of June to one o'clock of the night of the 19th, and the operation was performed leisurely, with intermissions calculated to watch the effect of the punishment on the victims. Yes, without necessity; for if Colonel Pellissier had waited twenty-four hours longer, those unfortunates, without food and without water, would have surrendered at discretion; but fire seemed more expeditious. Unless the investigation which we demand brings to light extenuating circumstances, this act, before divine and human laws, can only be designated by one name—that of crime."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SUBMISSION OF THE BOERS.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of May have reached us. They give the interesting news of an attack upon, and the submission of the Boers. Colonel Richardson had proceeded to Philippolis from Colesberg on the 28th April, with the squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the detachment of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and being informed that the civil commissioner had not succeeded in inducing the Boers to discontinue their hostile proceedings against the Griquas, he assumed the responsibility, and immediately made dispositions for attacking their encampment. About 400 of the Griqua tribe were detached by a circuitous route, in order to intercept the Boers if they retreated before the regular troops; and the Boers, not being aware of the near approach of the latter, had commenced an attack upon the Griquas early on the morning of the 29th. At this crisis the dragoons were brought up with such celerity that the Boers were in an instant overpowered; and the result was, the unconditional surrender of the whole of the camp, with arms, baggage, ammunition, &c. The attack made was so impetuous that but little sacrifice of life ensued, only two of the Boers being killed and one mortally wounded, while on the side of the regular force there was only one trooper's horse killed. The decision shown by Colonel Richardson had the happiest effect, not only in preventing the sacrifice of life in a more protracted struggle, but it has been entirely effectual in subduing the Boers, and bringing them to a sense of their real situation in their attempt to resist the colonial authority. The whole party immediately took the oath of allegiance; and two other encampments, that were at some distance from the one attacked, immediately sent in their submission. Colonel Richardson made them deliver up their arms. On the Boers having submitted, they were allowed to disperse to their homes, minus, however, of the cattle they had taken from the Griquas, amounting to upwards of 3000 head, besides a great number of sheep.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived with New York papers a few days later than those last received, but there is not much additional news in them. It is stated that the appointment of the Hon. Louis M. Lane to the post of Minister to England has special reference to the adjustment of the Oregon question. The papers assert, that when the facts are clearly stated, the discussion of this affair at Washington has reached a point which renders it desirable to have a particular proposition submitted to the British Government, and Mr. M. Lane takes the mission on this ground. Mr. M. Lane is expected to arrive in Liverpool by the next homeward mail steamer.

The funeral solemnities in honour of the memory of General Jackson took place at Washington on the 28th June. The President and Cabinet Ministers were present. The funeral oration was delivered by Mr. Bancroft.

The news received in the United States from Mexico previous to the sailing of the *Caledonia*, is calculated to allay the apprehensions of war, which existed for some time, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. Santa Anna had been released from confinement, and was expatriated for ever. He arrived at Havannah in the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz. On the same day General Bustamente landed at Havannah, on his way to Mexico from England. It is not a little singular that he should meet there the same man who expelled him from his country four years since, himself at this time driven from power and a wanderer. It is stated that Santa Anna's personal property is respected, and that he had with him a large amount of money. He was soon to leave for Venezuela.

We have news from Galveston, Texas, to June 14. The principal event is the issuing of a proclamation by President Jones, in which he announces the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of Mexico, subject to the ratification of the Congress and Convention of the people, by which the independence of Texas is acknowledged, and proclaiming in the meantime a cessation of hostilities by land and sea, against Mexico.

THE BRAZILS.

Letters have been received from Rio to the 25th of May, which communicate the following information respecting the affairs of Brazil and the River Plate. The proposed discriminating duty on British cotton goods, imposed in retaliation for the enormous discriminating duties of our Government on Brazilian sugar, had received the assent of both Chambers, and was to come into force on the 1st of the present month of July. This is not, as some have supposed, an increase of 20 per cent. of the duty on English cotton goods, but only of 20 per cent. on the amount of the previous duty. That was, as nearly as possible, 30 per cent. on the value of the goods, so that the future duties on English cottons will be equal to about 36 per cent. on their value, whilst those on foreign cotton will be 30. No discriminating duties are imposed on any other articles of British produce, and the Brazilian Government is authorised to repeal the exclusive duties on British cottons whenever the British Government shall reduce the discriminating duties on Brazilian sugar. On the 24th of May there were reports of a modification of the Brazilian Ministry. Saturnino and Lopez Gama, both men of talent and reasonable views, were spoken of as the new Ministers. The French Minister to the Argentine Confederation sailed from Rio for Buenos Ayres on the 13th of May, in a 50-gun French frigate; and Admiral Inglefield sailed for the same place on the 15th, in her Majesty's frigate *Eagle*, also of 50 guns. Rivera, the President at Monte Video, had arrived in a steamer from Rio Grande; and General Bento Manuel, of the Imperial troops, had been assassinated there.

NEW ZEALAND.

SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH THE ABORIGINES.

We have received New Zealand papers to the 27th of March last. Their contents are important. A conflict has taken place between the British troops and the Aborigines, and has been attended with great loss of life. The *Auckland Times* records the fact in these terms:—

"The British settlement at the Bay of Islands—the earliest, if not the most important, over which the British flag has waved—is utterly swept from off the face of the earth, and its inhabitants, to the number of at least five hundred souls, despoiled of every possession, are now refugees in Auckland."

The following official communication will convey the best idea of what has taken place:—

"Her Majesty's Ship Hazard, March 15, 1845.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, that between the hours of four and five o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, Capt. Robertson, of her Majesty's ship, *Hazard*, with about forty-five seamen and marines, proceeded from their quarters on shore, for the night, at Kororarika, Bay of Islands, to a hill on the right of the road leading to Matawai Bay, commanding the town, for the purpose of throwing up an entrenchment. The morning was thick and hazy."

"On their departure I proceeded to the barracks to turn out the detachment, by way of precaution, not having, at the same time, any reason to suspect a movement on the part of the natives towards the town. Captain Robertson had arrived on the hill, when they were attacked by about two hundred natives. The detachment, having slept armed and accoutred, arms loaded, formed immediately in front of the barracks, when Mr. Mowbray and Mr. Spain, R.N., came to me, and begged of me not to fire on the party in front, which I was about to do, as they had been cut off from their party, and then knew not which, the seamen or the natives, were nearest to us. I then immediately commenced firing in extended order on parties of natives who made their appearance, scattered on the hill to the left of the barracks, towards Onoro beach, and checked their advance on the barracks. We were also fired upon from the rising ground behind the barracks. On looking round, I was first aware that the natives had possession of the block-house on Flag-staff-hill."

"At the time I received a message from Lieut. Morgan, R.N., informing me that a party of natives were at the church, at the back of the town. I advanced in extended order to dislodge them, firing in my way upon the natives who appeared amongst the houses in our front. I then learnt, I forget from whom, that the seamen had nearly expended their ammunition, and turned back towards the beach to join them, when they appeared at some distance from the beach, as on their way to the stockade (Mr. Polack's house), advancing towards us, having effectually driven back the natives, who I observed retreating down the road to Matawai Bay. I then moved on to the lower block-house, which commands the stockade, which the seamen took possession of, and in which were the town's people and women and children. I found Ensign Campbell and his party in the blockhouse, checking the advance of the body of natives who were in possession of Flag-staff-hill and the gullies between the upper and lower blockhouses. I did not enter the block-house then or afterwards. I remained outside on a platform in front, where the seamen from the *Hazard* were working two ship guns, assisted by—Hector, Esq., and two of the town's people (old soldiers, I believe). My party commenced firing. There was room for no more on the platform. They fired from the sloping ground on each side of the block-house towards the rear of the building, also on the natives on the adjoining hill, behind Mr. Beckham's house; this hill is deeply covered with brushwood. A very sharp fire was kept up by the natives, and was well and effectually returned by us; this continued all the morning, two or three of the seamen joined us; a party of my detachment also assisted Mr. Campbell in the block-house, as many as had room; the remainder were in the stockade with the seamen and town's people, commanded by Lieutenant Philpotts, R.N."

"After a considerable time I went down to the stockade to get some ammunition for the ship guns, and left Ensign Campbell in charge. The natives soon after ceased firing, nor was it afterwards renewed; it had lasted for some hours. Immediately after the first attack on Captain Robertson's party, in the morning, the natives on that side of the town retired in a body from the town towards Matawai Bay, carrying off their dead and wounded. The body of natives who had surprised and taken the block-house on Flag-staff-hill, were the assailants of the lower block-house, held by the military; the stockade (Mr. Polack's house) was at no time attacked or threatened, the lower block-house commanded it, and prevented such an attempt. A party of seven or eight of the town's people from the stockade skirmished with the natives on the hill to the left of the block house; with the exception of this, the force in the stockade was not engaged during the day since the attack in which Captain Robertson was wounded at day-break."

"Immediately on my arrival at the stockade to obtain ammunition, I suggested to Captain Robertson the urgent necessity of sending the women and children on board the ships in the harbour, seeing Mr. Polack's house and cellars were crowded with them. Shortly after they got on board, the magazine, which was in the same house, blew up; the building was completely destroyed; none of the soldiers or seamen were injured; Lieut. Morgan, R.N., received a slight wound in the face from a splinter. Whether the explosion occurred by accident or was the work of an incendiary remains unknown."

"A council was held on board her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, when it was agreed to evacuate the town, which was done, the town's-people embarking first; the party of military in the block house were the last to embark. During the embarkation the natives surrounded the heights commanding the town, but without making any movement: occasionally a random shot was fired; during the evening a few of the town's-people, who were, I believe, most popular with the natives, were employed in bringing off portions of their property."

"In the afternoon of the following day the natives burnt the town, with the exception of the churches and the houses of the missionaries. Information was received that they intended attacking her Majesty's ship *Hazard* during the night. Every preparation was accordingly made by Lieutenant Philpotts, commanding—the attack was not made. Next day the *Hazard* sailed for Auckland, in company with the United States corvette *St. Louis*, the whale ship *Mutida*, and the *Dolphin* schooner, having on board the inhabitants of the town."

"Killed of the 96th Regiment, at the block-house, Flag-staff-hill, four privates, viz.:—Miller, Giddens, Jackson, and Juson."

"Wounded: Private Durup, at the lower block-house, dangerously; private Welton, in the town, severely; private Guttridge, severely; private Scott, severely; private Morris, severely."

"The conduct of the soldiers of the regiment throughout the affair was in every respect praiseworthy and honourable to themselves and the regiment."

"It is with feelings of deep regret I have to report that the gallant commander of her Majesty's ship *Hazard* fell in the first attack, severely wounded."

"The sergeant of Marines, a private, and four seamen, were killed."

"Mr. Tapper, the signal man, severely wounded, fighting bravely."

"I would here notice the very gallant conduct of—Hector, Esq., and the two old soldiers before mentioned, in assisting in working the guns in front of the lower block house, yet but little execution was done by them, in consequence of the natives being so scattered, and lying concealed in the brushwood. Mr. Hector's two boys also behaved most gallantly in bringing up ammunition from the stockade during the heaviest fire."

"I have the honour to inclose a statement of the duties of the detachment on the 10th instant; also Ensign Campbell's statement of the loss of the block-house on Flag-staff-hill. I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,"

"E. BARCLAY,

"Lieutenant 96th Regt., Commanding Detachment."

"Lieut-Col. Hulm, Commanding Troops, New Zealand."

Lloyd's agent at Auckland communicates the following version of the occurrence to the Secretary, under date New Zealand, March 28:—

"Sir,—I deem it my duty to apprise you of the calamity which has befallen the oldest settlement, and perhaps the best harbour, in New Zealand. The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have lately been getting discontented in consequence of the falling off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port, a falling off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of Government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ringleader, prior to the 11th inst., had twice succeeded in cutting down the flag-staff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the Government, and 50 soldiers, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, of 18 guns, sent to protect it. These forces were assisted by the inhabitants, enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight of the morning of the 11th instant, and I am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being now entirely in the hands of the natives, was plundered of everything, and property amounting to £30,000 has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great in number, 15 killed, and 15 wounded. Amongst the latter is Captain Robertson, of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arms. This gallant officer, with about 30 men, most nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well-armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back, when he got severely wounded, and fell. The fate of the day was just about this time decided against the Europeans, by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof block-house, which stood close by the flag-staff. The number of natives killed and wounded during the engagement has not been ascertained, but there must have been a considerable number of both."

"The Governor (Captain Fitzroy), anticipating native disturbances, wrote to Sydney for troops about two months ago; but unfortunately they did not arrive here until the 23rd instant, per her Majesty's ship *North Star*. At present there is not a sufficient force in the colony to retake the settlement at the bay; but I believe it is the intention of the Government to blockade the port; so that, if this is the case, the many whale ships who were in the habit of visiting the Bay of Islands will now, in all probability, visit this port."

"It is impossible for any one to say where or when these disturbances will end. That the New Zealanders have been greatly underrated is now apparent. The home Government will now be undeceived that the peaceable possession of this colony could be maintained by about 100 soldiers against a native population of 120,000. To maintain our position even in the towns, not one less than 1000 regular troops can do so; and unless this force is sent the colony is not worth living in."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) "Lloyd's Agent."

"To William Dobson, Esq., Secretary to Lloyd's.—In haste."

A private letter, dated Auckland, March 28th, says—"The settlement at the Bay of Islands is now completely swept away—not a house is standing, or a European left. There were about 800 natives engaged; they fought hand to hand—no flinching; the inhabitants, about 350 souls, have been brought up here in the two men-of-war, an English whaler, and the Government brig. The scene is heart-rending; many families who were wealthy have, in common with the poorest inhabitants, lost everything they had in the world; few of the unfortunates have more than the clothes they stand upright in. Heki, for a savage, however, is a generous foe. He has said he will next attack Auckland, and there is no doubt but he will. All men capable of bearing arms between eighteen and sixty are called upon to enroll themselves, and block houses are in the course of erection. All is excitement, alarm, and dismay. Most of the stores are cleared of their valuable stocks, which have been shipped on board the *Slains Castle* for Sydney, and the cabins are nearly all taken for ladies and families who are being sent away. The whole town is in a ferment not easy to imagine, much less to describe. At least £40,000 worth of property is lost. Russell has nothing left in the world but his schooner, the *Russell*, and that is part sold and paid for by the Maories at Opotiki. Polack has, of course, lost everything he had at Kororarika."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great preparations are being made in Bonn for the Beethoven festival, at which the Queen of England and Prince Albert are confidently expected to attend.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following from Aleppo, June 3:—"The troops of the Pacha of Damascus have gained a great victory over the Arabs, who had surrounded the town of Hama. They took 1000 prisoners, of whom they beheaded 250, and immense booty."

The King of Wirtemberg had a narrow escape on the 5th inst. Whilst at Ludwigsburg, seeing some experiments with a newly invented cannon ball, one of the projectiles burst close to his Majesty, but, fortunately, the pieces took a contrary direction. An officer and some men were slightly wounded.

According to a letter from Ostrovo, in Poland, dated June 30, the Russian General, Tolstoy, assassinated, with his own hand, in open day, at Warsaw, an unhappy hackney-coachman, who had committed the "crime" of slightly touching the sleeve of his uniform as he passed him! In vain the poor coachman threw himself on his knees before him, and begged for pardon; the General immolated him to his wounded dignity, without the least pity.

An importation has recently taken place of wild nutmegs, divested of the shell, in an American vessel from New York. The tariff contains two rates of duty for the article, viz., nutmegs, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., and wild nutmegs, in the shell, 3d. per lb. After some difficulty, these nutmegs were admitted at the low rate of duty.

The new steam basin at Portsmouth will be proceeded with immediately, the ground being now in the hands of Government for that purpose. The entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covers as nearly four acres as possible.

Pigeon expresses are now not sufficiently expeditious for the Stock Exchange gentlemen, to convey to them the intelligence of the decisions of railway committees; they have now, it seems, a system of telegraphing the news by means of flags hoisted up at Westminster-bridge, and by the aid of one or more intermediate signs, the expectants at London-bridge are communicated with. Thus is speculation the mother of invention.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, of the total destruction by fire, off Cape Verd Islands, of an Indian named the *Uruguay*, Captain Kelso, master, between 400 and 500 tons burthen, belonging to Liverpool, together with a rich cargo—a loss estimated, with the ship, of near £50,000.

General McLeod, who took an active part in the late Canadian rebellion, and who has been an exile since 1837, has received an unconditional pardon from Sir Charles Metcalfe, and is on his way to report himself to the Canadian authorities at Montreal.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, about to make a pleasure tour in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Constantinople, in the Russian steam frigate *Bessarabia*, and, though holding the rank of Vice-Admiral, has assumed, with a view, it is pretended, of keeping down the excitement of the Greek population, the humble *incognito* of a naval lieutenant, studiously shunning public honours, in the way of salutes, guards of honour, and so forth. Every honour has been paid to him at Constantinople.

A great Indian Council has recently been held within the limits of the Creek nation, at which the following tribes were represented, viz.—the Muxcooges, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, Delawares, Piankeshaws, Osages, Kickapoos, Quapaws, Peolies, and Cadoces. Governor Butler, Colonel Logan, and Lieutenant Flint, of the United States army, were also in attendance. Speeches were made by the Chiefs of the several tribes, all concurring in the object of this Council, to clear the path and make all white where it has been spotted and darkened with blood, and to extend the white path to the very doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws. The usual token, a plug of tobacco, was prepared, attached to which were white beads; a deputation of the Cadoces bore the first, and of Osages the latter.

A quantity of lead ore, of unusual richness, has been received in Liverpool from Sydney, New South Wales. It contains 70 per cent. of lead, and silver at the rate of about 1lb. weight to a ton of ore.

The magnetic telegraph is attracting universal attention in the United States. A plan is about commencing to connect by its means the Atlantic states with the Mississippi valley. It is said, that by "arrangements already made the line will be completed from Albany to Harrisburgh and the Susquehanna by December next, and to the Ohio at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring." The whole line embraced within the proposed plan will exceed 3000 miles in extent.

The Athens journals of the 29th ult. announce that a committee had been appointed to examine the difference which had arisen between Generals Grivas and Kaleri, so that the report given in the French papers of the death of the former General is untrue. The provinces continued to be infested with banditti, and two most respectable citizens, M. Patriarkea, of Peloponnesus, and M. Petzali, of Eubœa, had been murdered.

A German paper notices the jealousy expressed by Russia in Poland in regard to names. Names of all kinds which bear the slightest resemblance to anything seditious, are sufficient to render the owner suspected. An Italian musician (Rubini), whose name seemed to resemble the word *revolution*, was to appear at the theatre, when he suddenly received an order to quit the city under pain of imprisonment. Totally unable to understand what could be the cause of this unexpected order, he repaired in all haste to the office of the Chef de Police, who, after much trouble, gave him permission to appear on the stage, but solely on condition of changing his name.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, which was signed at Naples on the 29th day of April last, has been ratified by his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the ratifications were exchanged at Naples on the 25th ultimo, from which time the provisions contained in it will have come into operation.

An aeronaut named Comaschi, who ascended from Constantinople in a balloon in honour of the marriage of the Sultan's sister, has not been since heard of, although by the latest accounts thirteen days had elapsed. Messengers dispatched in the direction in which, from the way the wind blew at the time, it was supposed he would have been carried, have returned without any tidings of him; a report, requiring confirmation, had, however, got abroad, that a body of an individual, answering to his description, and the remnants of a balloon, had been picked up in the Danube.

A letter from the banks of the Rhine, states that Prussia intends to employ its whole influence in the Congress at Carlsruhe to support the present tariff of customs in the States of the Zollverein, under which tariff those States have acquired an extension of their manufactures, and a degree of prosperity which none of them knew previously to the formation of the Zollverein.

MARRIAGE OF M^{RS}. DUVERNAY.—On Monday M^{RS}. Duvernay, the danseuse, was married, at Putney, to C. L. Stephens, Esq., of Roehampton.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—The following pensions have been granted upon the Civil List between June last year and the 20th ult.:—Mr. Fraser Tytler, £200 a year; Mrs. Hood, now the widow of the late Thomas Hood, £100 a year; the four daughters (Susan, Mary, Eleanor, and Elizabeth) of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson Macdonald, and grand daughter of Robertson, the historian, £50 a year each; Jane, Caroline, and Frances Agnes, sisters of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart, £75 a year each; M^{RS}. Augusta Emma d'Este, £500 a year; and Clara Maria Susannah Lowe, daughter of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, £50 a year; making in all, £1200 a year.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The opening of that part of the line between Manchester and Sheffield, which has hitherto been delayed, took place on Monday, in presence of the Directors and a large number of persons from the neighbouring districts.—The works on the atmospheric line of railway are progressing rapidly between the Dartmouth Arms and Croydon, a distance of five miles. The engine and boiler houses are nearly completed, and the boilers are already set. It is anticipated that the five miles from the Dartmouth Arms to Croydon will be opened before the close of the present month.—The Belgian papers announce the commencement of the works upon the Sambre and Meuse Railway. About 500 men have been set on, and a large number will be added weekly, as fast as the line is finally determined upon.—The Committee on Group X, in the House of Lords, have come to the following important resolution:—"When the cases of the Direct Northern and Farringdon-street Extension lines are closed, the Committee will proceed to consider the merits of the two competing schemes before them, for effecting a new railway communication between London and York—namely, that of the London and York Company, and that which consists of the Cambridge and Lincoln, the Direct Northern, and the Farringdon-street Extension lines, in connection with the Eastern Counties Railway."—Last week's synopsis of new schemes embraces upwards of 19 new lines. Amongst the leading ones are the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, with a proposed capital of one million; the East and West of England Junction, from Northampton to Cheltenham; the Warrington and Stockport, with a capital of £400,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.—The question of privilege which occurred last week was discussed to-day.—Mr. Harlow and his attorney appeared at the bar of the house, and stated that the ground of action against Mr. Baker was evidence he had given before a select committee of the House of Lords, which the plaintiff considered to have been both malicious and injurious to his character.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved that the action was a breach of the privileges of their lordships' house.—Lord BROUGHAM earnestly advocated the necessity of submitting their privileges to be decided upon by the law of the land. In former times, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament were supported by the people, because they were raised as a barrier against the encroachments of the Crown, and it was suffered, under such circumstances, to be carried to very extreme and unreasonable lengths. Now, however, the Crown itself subjected its privileges to the decisions of the high courts of judicature; and Parliament should not, therefore, erect itself into prosecutor, judge, jury, and executor, for the purpose of sustaining its assertion of privileges, which, in too many cases, amounted to a denial of justice.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the courts of law, as well as the houses of Parliament, were judges of their own privileges, and he never knew any failure in the effect to do so. In fact, the proceedings in Parliament, in such cases, were precisely analogous to those adopted in courts below; and they would find, if they did not protect witnesses examined before them precisely as they would their own officers, that they might as well abdicate their legislative functions altogether.—Lord CAMPBELL contended for the propriety of defending the privileges of the house.—The Earl of Wicklow doubted the discretion of proceeding in the way suggested, and said, the assumption of those privileges was not popular with the country.—The result was that the house ordered that John Harlow, the plaintiff, and his attorney, Peter Taite Harbin, should be committed to the custody of the Black Rod, until the further orders of the house.

The adjournment took place at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at noon, and discussed the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill.

THE COLLISION AT NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hawes, Mr. HOPE stated that a despatch had been received from New Zealand which confirmed the accounts given in the newspapers of the collision which took place between the natives and settlers in the colony. The loss of the troops was four killed; and of the troops, seamen, and civilians, altogether, thirteen killed, and twenty-three wounded; that of the natives must have been very considerable, although the exact number had not been ascertained. The settlers had all been removed in safety to Auckland, but the missionaries still remained at the Bay of Islands, their houses and lives having been let untouched by the natives. The despatch alleged that the insurrectionary attack arose from the determination of some native chiefs to upset the sovereignty of the Queen in New Zealand.

Subsequently the Coal Trade (Port of London) went through Committee, and several hours were then consumed in discussing the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill in Committee.

A Militia Vote was taken in Supply.

The house sat till two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from John Harlow, in which he stated that he had instructed his solicitor to withdraw the action against Thomas Baker, and praying to be discharged from custody. Lord Brougham said the petitioner had been guilty of the great offence of breaking an unknown law, and he hoped their Lordships would permit him to move that the petitioner be discharged out of custody upon payment of his fees.—Lord CAMPBELL thought it would not be exactly fair to the petitioner to make him answerable for the sarcasms of his noble and learned friend, and he should therefore concur in the motion.—Mr. Harlow having been called to the bar, was admonished by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to be discharged on payment of fees.—Lord BROUGHAM said that, after the rebuke which he had received from his noble and learned friend the junior law lord, and almost the junior peer in that house, he should take care not to fall into the same error again, for he might, peradventure, be committed himself for a breach of those privileges which were so notorious to-night, but which were stated to be unknown yesterday. Lord Brougham then presented a petition from Peter Taite Harbin, the solicitor, who said he was not aware that in bringing an action he was committing a breach of privilege, and expressing regret. The same course was pursued with Mr. Harbin as with Mr. Harlow.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that he would, early next session, unless the Government or some peer entitled to more weight than himself—being the junior law lord and junior peer in the house (a laugh) did it before—introduce a bill to enable their lordships, and the other house of Parliament, when an action was brought in violation of their privileges, to stay such action in the same manner as actions were now stayed when they were brought for publishing papers under the orders of their lordships' house.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move an address to her Majesty, if no member of the Government should do so, with respect to getting into the new houses of Parliament next session.

SPANISH PRODUCE.—The Earl of CLARENDON then brought forward a motion similar to that moved in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, relative to the construction placed by the Government on the treaties of this country with Spain, which construction had led to the refusal to admit Spanish produce on the footing of that of the most favoured nations, while the same personal rights were accorded to Spanish subjects as those of the most favoured nations could lay claim to.—The Earl of ARBURNOT entered at great length into the spirit of the treaties with Spain, contending that we were not bound to treat Spanish produce on the same favourable terms as Spanish subjects.—The house divided upon Earl Clarendon's motion, which was negatived by 28 to 14.—At eight o'clock an adjournment took place till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The morning sitting was devoted chiefly to the Lunatics Bill.

SPANISH COLONIAL SUGAR.—In the evening Lord PALMERSTON moved an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct that the subjects of the Queen of Spain should be permitted to import into the United Kingdom all the productions of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Crown, paying thereupon no higher duties of customs than are paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations, on the importation of like articles being the production of the territories or possessions of such nations. The noble lord alluded to the correspondence between the Duke de Sotomayor and the Earl of Aberdeen, and contended that the reply of the latter to the claim of the Spanish Minister was full of fallacies. Lord PALMERSTON then entered into a history of the treaties between this country and Spain, and said the question was not one for the opinion of Crown lawyers, for the question was not one of law but of honesty, and, looked at in this way, there could, in his opinion, be no doubt as to the justice of the Spanish claim to have the sugars of Porto Rico and Cuba imported on the same terms as sugars the produce of the most favoured nations. By the course the Government had pursued they were about to cast away our trade with Spain by their breach of faith, as they were fast losing the trade of this country with Brazil.—Mr. GLADSTONE entered into a variety of details subversive of the positions assumed by Lord Palmerston, and insisted that neither by the literal construction of, nor by the spirit of, the treaties, could the claim preferred by Spain be justified; and that the noble lord himself while in office had performed many acts recognising the construction placed upon the treaties by the present Government. After a long and tedious debate the house divided:—

For the motion	67
Against it	175
Majority against the motion	—89

The Arts Unions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past two in the morning, having sat fourteen hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The morning sitting was devoted to the Lunatics Bill, the remaining clauses being ultimately agreed to, with the omission of clause 113. The schedules were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The Drainage Bill passed through committee, after some discussion.

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on this bill.—Sir R. FERGUSON objected to proceeding with the bill at that hour.—An Hon. Member moved that the house be counted, and twenty three members only being present, the house adjourned at half-past four in the afternoon.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Dog-stealing Bill, the Drainage by Tenants for Life Bill, the Defamation and Libel Act Amendment Bill, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.—The Earl of BRESNOROUGH brought up the report of the Select Committee, a pointed to inquire into certain allegations which had been made against the Dublin and Galway Railway Company. The Committee had only thought it advisable to go into the allegation respecting the forgery of four names to the subscription-deed of the Company, and they ascertained that the Company had been in the habit of making allotments of shares without obtaining any references as to the respectability or status of the applicants. After a short consultation, the bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the morning sitting, several bills were read a third time and passed. Among them was the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.—The Earl of LINCOLN moved the third reading of this bill. Colonel SIBTHORPE protested against it. It was, however, read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he should record his opposition to the bill, by dividing the house against it. On a division, the numbers were 48 for the motion, and there was not a single vote in support of Mr. Crawford.

A discussion arose on the Lunatic Asylums, and Pauper Lunatics' Bill, but eventually the third reading was carried.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. F. KELLY took the oaths and his seat for Cambridge.

THE JEWS DISABILITIES BILL.—After a long discussion, this bill was read a second time by a majority of 91 to 11.—The house did not adjourn till a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SYRIA.—Lord BEAUMONT moved for some papers relative to the late events in Syria.—Lord ABERDEEN said there would be no objection to their production in a few days. The noble earl entered into some explanations upon the subject.

The Australian Waste Lands Bill was read a second time.

The Foreign Lotteries Bill was read a third time, and passed; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At the morning sitting several bills were forwarded a stage.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

RAILWAYS.—In the evening the reports on the following bills were brought up and agreed to:—Epping Railway; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway (Hastings, Rye, and Ashford Extension); South Eastern Railway (Branch to Deal, and Extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate and Margate Railway); East Dereham and Norwich Railway; London and Croydon Railway Enlargement.

The Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

The South Eastern (Widening and Extension of the London and Greenwich Railway) was read a third time and passed.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The house was occupied for some time with a motion of Capt. BERKELEY for an Address to her Majesty, praying for a reward to the officers and men engaged in the late war in China.—The motion was resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir R. Peel, that it was not a constitutional principle for the house to interfere with the Crown in regard to rewards to the army and navy, and that the Government had adopted a fair principle. On a division the motion was rejected by 68 to 27.

The house then went into Committee of Supply, and voted several miscellaneous estimates.—Nothing of importance took place up to the adjournment.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

July 16.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich, on Sunday, the 24th day of August, 1845.

The Rev. B. Wood, M.A. (B.A. 1814) has been appointed to the curacy of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. H. Beamish, B.A. (1845) has been appointed to the curacies of Bidford and Salford, Warwickshire.

The Rev. E. N. Rolfe, M.A. (B.A. 1832) has been appointed to the curacy of Thurgarton, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. S. Aldrich, B.C.L. (1829) has been appointed to the curacy of Somersham, Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A. (B.A. 1841) late curate of St. Giles's, Reading, has been elected Evening Preacher to the Magdalene Hospital, London. The rev. gentleman retains his curacy at Clapham.

The Rev. Samuel Coates, M.A. (B.A. 1830) incumbent of Sowerby, near Thirsk, has been appointed a Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland.

The Rev. John Farr, B.A. (1842) has been appointed to the curacy of Benacre and North Hales, *alias* Covehithe, Suffolk.

The Lord Bishop of London has recently licensed the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Henniker, M.A., (Hon. 1834) as Minister of Berkeley Episcopal Chapel John-street, Berkeley-square, London.

OXFORD.

Lord Brougham and Vaux has appointed the Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, Oxon, to be one of his domestic chaplains.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. CHAMBERS.—In the Court of BANKRUPTCY, on Tuesday, the case of Mr. Chambers was disposed of. The bankrupt, the well known banker, whose case has been in progress of litigation for a number of years, came up for his certificate. No opposition was offered, and the certificate was granted.

THE REMFORD BANK.—REFUSAL OF A CERTIFICATE.—On Wednesday, in the same Court, the application on the part of Mr. Johnson, for a certificate, was heard. A close investigation was made into the accounts of the bank. Mr. Wilkinson, a solicitor, said, that although the creditors have no wish to press vindictively against Johnson, yet they felt that they ought to press against the allowance of the certificate, for they considered there never was a case in which the conduct of a trader was more culpable or more deficient in moral propriety than this. Several witnesses were then examined relative to the general affairs of the bank.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said he wished to know from the official assignee what capital Mr. Johnson had when he started in the bank.—The official assignee thought, as far as he could discover, that it was not really more than £1000.—Mr. Wilkinson said that at one time it was not more than £65.—Mr. Cooke then addressed the Court for the bankrupt. After going over the facts given in evidence, he said there was no proof that the bankrupt was a reckless trader, nor was he charged with having lived in an extravagant manner.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in giving judgment, said it was a melancholy case. He then reviewed the evidence, and concluded by stating his opinion that nothing could be urged to palliate the conduct of the bankrupt. While in a state of hopeless insolvency, he had received the moneys of his customers, and instead of rendering them due payment, had applied them to his own speculation and uses. After much consideration, it was his opinion that the failure of the bankrupt in this case could not be called the result of misfortune, or of circumstances over which he had no control, but rather that it arose from years of misconduct, as a trader in a branch of business, which of all others required the greatest care and vigilance; and, therefore, the judgment of the Court was that the certificate must be refused.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from all parts of the country represent the crops as having been much injured by the late storms. The accounts from the hop districts in Sussex show that the plants generally continue to do well: according to all appearance there will be a large crop. Some of the older plantations look sickly.

NEW MARKET AT BIRKENHEAD.—The new market-house at Birkenhead was opened on Saturday last, and presented a most lively scene. The building is one of the largest in the kingdom, and certainly superior to anything in its admirable arrangements and accommodations. Large quantities of eatables of all sorts were displayed at the various stalls, and the purchases made were such as to insure success to the renters of the shops and stalls. The entire cost of the building is about £24,000, and there can be but one opinion as to the taste and skill manifested in every department of this valuable addition to the township.

A YOUTHFUL PREACHER.—On Sunday last Master John Mills, of Altringham, preached two sermons at Hotham street Chapel, Liverpool, in aid of the Sunday Schools attached to the Methodist New Connexion in that district. This young gentleman has attained little more than his thirteenth year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORTHING.—On Friday afternoon last week, two young ladies who had been staying at Worthing, went off to sea in a pleasure-boat. The wind was high, and the sea rather rough at the time; and when the boat was about a mile from shore, opposite the Coast-guard station, a sudden squall capsized her, throwing the two ladies and the boatman and his boy into the sea. The boat immediately righted, and all four clung to its sides. The accident was seen from the shore, and likewise by a gentleman named Reynolds, who was sailing about half-a-mile from the spot at the time. He immediately went to their assistance, and rescued one of the ladies, the man, and the boy; but the other lady, unable longer to retain her hold, had disappeared. The body of Miss Eden was picked up on Saturday, and conveyed to the New Steyne Hotel, for a coroner's inquest. The young lady was 20 years of age. Mr. Eden, who is a brother of Lady Brougham, had gone to town the day before the accident. Mrs. Eden was on the beach, and witnessed the accident; and it is a remarkable fact, that she also witnessed the death of her first husband, Mr. Baring, who, we understand, was drowned off Dartmouth Pier. Her agony on the occasion was intense. The inquest was held at the Steyne Hotel, on Monday. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased lady was accidentally drowned. No new facts were stated. Immediately after the inquest, the remains of the unfortunate young lady were removed for interment at Sompert. It is a singular circumstance, that while this unfortunate young lady was riding, in the course of the week, with her father, she was so struck with the quiet and simple beauty of the churchyard at Sompert, that she expressed a wish to be buried there—which was, alas! too soon fulfilled. The lady rescued is Miss Baring, daughter of Mrs. Eden by a former husband, who was also drowned by the upsetting of a boat in her sight. When brought on shore, Miss Baring was insensible, but by prompt attention bestowed on her at the baths, she soon recovered.

DEATH OF MR. J. ADOLPHUS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Adolphus, the celebrated barrister, which took place suddenly at the house of his son, Mr. J. Leicester Adolphus, in Montagu street, Russell-square, at a late hour on Wednesday night.

Letters from Tunis give detailed accounts of the arrival there of his Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, by the French war steamer *Gomer*, on the 20th ult. His reception by the Bey was of the most hospitable character. His Royal Highness having been *fêted* by the Bey for four days successively, left the hospitable shore of Tunis, direct for Alexandria, without having touched here.

LAST HONOURS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

The American journals, just received, are nearly filled with details of the last hours of General Jackson, and of the marked testimonials of respect that have been paid to the deceased throughout the country.

Our artist has sketched the Hermitage, at Nashville, in West Tennessee, where the General breathed his last, on the evening of Sunday, the 8th of June. The villa is of handsome classic design. The Grecian temple, beneath the willow, upon the left, is the tomb of the General's wife. The entire scene is an impressive picture of repose.

We abridge the following incidents of the General's last hours:—

"He died with the utmost calmness. The public had been led to expect this sad event for many weeks. The venerable patriot himself, in the last letter he ever wrote, said: 'I am dying daily. I feel that I can no longer be of service to my country, to my friends, or myself; and I am ready and willing to appear in the presence of my Maker.'

"On the morning of Sunday, the 8th, the General had swooned, and, for a time, was supposed to be dead, but he soon after revived and lived till evening. During the forenoon he gathered around his bedside the members of his household, whom he admonished most affectionately to cherish Christianity, to be kind and loving to each other, to love their country and protect its institutions. He then gave each individual his patriarchal blessing, placing his feeble hands upon their heads as they knelt before him, and beseeching Almighty God to bless and protect them. The household then knelt in prayer, and each and all took an affectionate farewell of the dying patriot. The scene was most affecting. Every eye was bathed in tears, but the General meekly and resignedly besought them not to mourn.

"He retained his senses to the last, and, during the day, expressed the liveliest interest in the prosperity and welfare of the country. He continued to commune with God in prayer during the day, and enjoyed the brightest hope of immortality. The clergyman at his bedside (Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church) afterwards remarked that he never witnessed a more triumphant death."

The body was buried on Tuesday, the 10th of June, in the temple tomb in the garden, shown in our engraving. The funeral took place in the presence of an immense concourse of people from the surrounding country. After a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the text of which was Rev. 7th chap., 13, 14 verses, and after the coffin had been placed in a zinc covering and soldered, and again placed in an outside coffin, it was conveyed to the tomb in the garden. Prayer was then offered over the grave, and singing; and last of all came the military of Nashville, and fired three volleys of musketry over his grave. In observance of his request, there was no pomp or display on the occasion—no martial music—and nought but solemnity and tears. In Nashville the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired, a part of the day. The stores were closed

a whole day, and all seemed to feel that the country had lost a patriot and statesman, and they a father and friend.

Tuesday, the 24th of June, was the day fixed for a demonstration of patriotism and respect for the memory of Andrew Jackson, when the pageant surpassed any ever witnessed in New York. The people of the city and of the surrounding country poured into the public thoroughfares, either to join the procession, or to witness the ceremonies: business of every kind was suspended, and the city was one vast scene of mourning.

"The funeral knell tolled sadly from every spire and dome. The slow and solemn tread of military companies, civic societies, and citizens generally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minute-guns from all the fortifications and from some of the public Parks; the universal display of flags at half-mast; banners shrouded in crape; public buildings and hotels dressed in mourning, all spoke of the great worth of the departed STATESMAN AND PATRIOT, and of the affectionate regard with which the people cherish his memory.

"The various preparatory arrangements alluded to in the programme were

showing the line to be some five or six miles in extent. Arrived in the Park, the members of the Sacred Music Society took their places upon the stand soon after six o'clock, and the Urn, with the horses attached to the car, was drawn up in front. A prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, the immense multitude standing uncovered. The Hon. Benj. F. Butler then delivered an eloquent eulogy; a requiem was sung by the Sacred Music Society; and the solemnities terminated with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Our illustration shows the Procession at a most imposing point—rounding Union-place, entering by Bowery, and retiring by Broadway, in a brilliant sunset—time, half-past five o'clock. Our Correspondent spiritedly notes of this locality:—"Yesterday, a wilderness—to-day a splendid square, surrounded with princely mansions—where reside some eminent men, Ex-Chancellor Kent being one—to-morrow an obsolete part of the old city. Such is the rapid transition here from trees to bricks, that in the foreground, the rural pleasure and fine old trees of a beautiful country residence are being ruthlessly excavated and hewn into building lots."

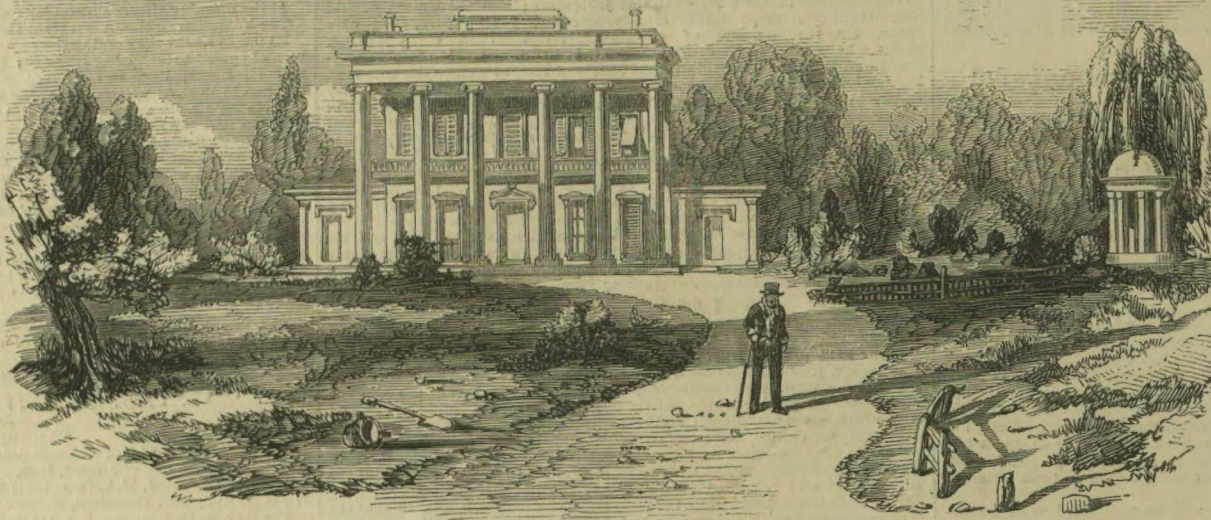
fully carried out. The different military and political bodies, civic societies, fire department, &c., &c., assembled at the Park and in the streets adjacent, with their flags and banners hung in mourning, and almost every individual in the immense gathering wearing the usual token of mourning on the left arm, and badges with the likeness of the deceased on the left breast. Among the military were large bodies of horsemen. There were several bands of excellent music, the drums and various instruments generally displaying the badge of mourning."

The procession started from the Park at 2 o'clock; it numbered from 20,000 to 25,000 men, and occupied three hours, within a few minutes, in passing a point in East Broadway. We have not room for the programme: it consisted of bands of music playing dirges, regiments of infantry and mounted troops, &c.

The second division consisted of a large number of coaches containing a number of distinguished men, among whom were Ex-President Van Buren, Colonel Bankhead, &c.; then a body of naval officers. To these succeeded the orator of the day, the pall bearers, &c., in barouches; then the Urn, drawn by four white horses, caparisoned in black, each horse led by a coloured groom dressed in Eastern costume, followed by a white horse led by two grooms, one on each side; then a large body of United States marines, infantry, and artillery; then the members of the Common Council, &c. Then came the different bodies from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark; then a carriage containing Foreign Consuls, &c.

In the third division was a very large body of Freemasons, in full insignia with banner, ark, bible, &c. The entire procession consisted of thirteen divisions, consisting of Benevolent Societies and Clubs, the Fire Department (from 1200 to 1500 men), bands of music, companies and cavalades, far too numerous for us to specify.

The head of the Procession reached the western gates of the Park about the time the end had left the eastern gate



THE HERMITAGE, THE RESIDENCE AND BURIAL PLACE OF GENERAL JACKSON.



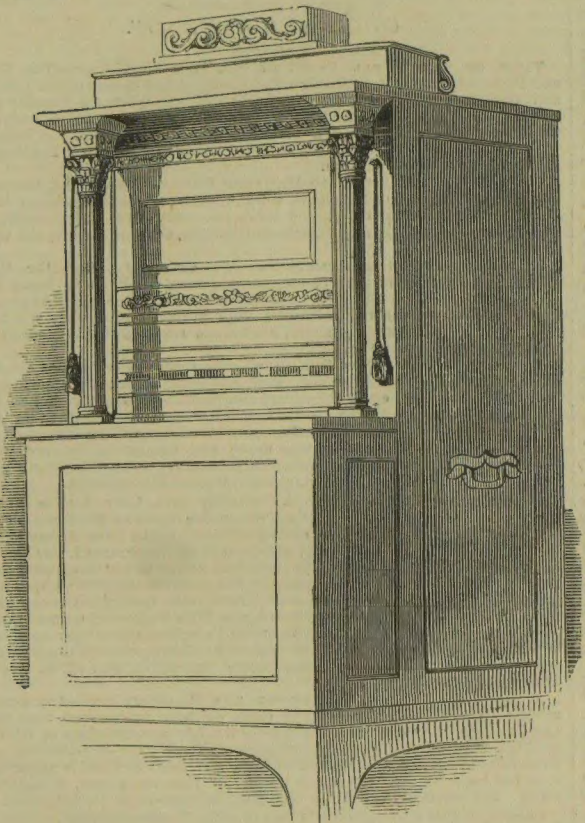
PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON, AT NEW YORK.

THE EUREKA.

Such is the name of a Machine for Composing Hexameter Latin Verses, which is now exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It was designed and constructed at Bridgwater, in Somersetshire; was begun in 1830, and completed in 1843; and it has lately been brought to the metropolis, to contribute to the "sights of the season."

The exterior of the machine resembles, in form, a small bureau book-case; in the frontispiece of which, through an aperture, the verses appear in succession as they are composed.

The machine is described by the inventor as neither more nor less than a practical illustration of the law of evolution. The process of composition is not by words already formed, but from *separate letters*. This fact is obvious; although some spectators may, probably, have mistaken the *effect* for the *cause*—the *result* for the *principle*, which is that of Kaleidoscopic evolution; and, as an illustration of this principle it is that the machine is interesting—a principle affording a far greater scope of extension than has hitherto been attempted. The machine contains letters in alphabetical arrangement. Out of these, through the medium of numbers, rendered tangible by being expressed by indentures on wheel-work, the instrument selects such as are requisite to form the verse conceived; the components of words suited to form hexameters being alone previously calculated, the harmonious combination of which will be found to be practically interminable.



THE EUREKA.

The rate of composition is about one verse per minute, or sixty in an hour.

"Each verse remains stationary and visible a sufficient time for a copy of it to be taken; after which the machine gives an audible notice that the Line is about to be decomposed. Each Letter of the verse is then slowly and separately removed into its former alphabetical arrangement; on which the machine stops, until another verse be required. Or, by withdrawing the stop, it may be made to go on continually, producing in one day and night, or twenty-four hours, about 1440 Latin verses; or, in a whole week (Sundays included), about 10,000.

"During the composition of each line, a cylinder in the interior of the machine performs the National Anthem.

"As soon as the verse is complete, a short pause of silence ensues.

"On the announcement that the line is about to be broken up, the cylinder performs the air of "Fly not yet," until every letter is returned into its proper place in the alphabet.

"There is on the frontispiece of the machine, above the line of verse, a tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
And many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."
Full many a thought, of character sublime,
Conceived in darkness, here shall be unrolled,
The mystery of number and of time
Is here displayed in characters of gold.
Transcribe each line composed by this machine,
'Record the fleeting thoughts as they arise;'
A line, once lost, may ne'er again be seen,
'A thought, once flown, perhaps for ever flies.'

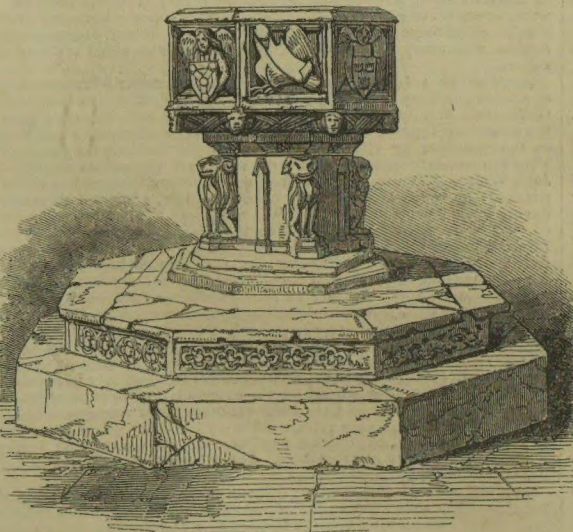
The *primum mobile*, or first moving power of the machine, is a leaden weight of about twenty pounds, with an auxiliary weight of ten pounds, applied to another part of the movement: these are occasionally wound up, and the velocity is regulated in the usual manner, by a worm and fly.

"The entire machine contains about 86 wheels, giving motion to cylinders, cranks, spirals, pulleys, levers, springs, ratchets, quadrants, tractors, snails, worm and fly, heart-wheels, eccentric-wheels, and star-wheels—all of which are in essential and effective motion, with various degrees of velocity, each performing its part in proper time and place. And in the front of the interior is a large Kaleidoscope, which regularly constructs a splendid geometric figure. This action is performed at the commencement of the operation, and at the precise time when the line of verse is conceived, previous to its mechanical composition."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FONT IN CAISTOR CHURCH, NORFOLK.

About three miles south-west of Norwich stands the now inconsiderable village of Caistor, but which was formerly the *Venta Icenorum*, or principal station



FONT AT CAISTOR.

of the Romans in the country of the Iceni. Castrum was a common name over all Britain, and applied to the Roman stations in this country, which may now be known by the titles of burgh or caistor forming the whole or part of their present names. This ancient Castrum was one of the chief camps of defence at the time the Romans possessed this part of the kingdom. It was certainly their most important fortification in this district, as appears from its dimensions, which still remain very conspicuous. The figure of the camp is a parallelogram, with the



BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

corners rounded: the north and south sides are each 449, and the east and west sides 373 yards. The breadth of the fosse and rampart is, in some places, 48 yards, and in others not more than 30. The ruins of two old towers, one at the north and the other at the west end, were remaining in 1749. It is a square single vallum and rampart, and has been inclosed with a strong wall of Roman bricks and flints, still visible in many places; the grand entrance was in the middle of the east part, at each corner of which there were mounts or watch-towers. At the south-east corner, within the rampart, stands the parish church, erected there on account of the convenience of the materials with which it is built; the whole being composed of flints and pieces of Roman bricks taken from the walls of the old camp.

At the south-east corner of the chancel is a small spring, or well of water, about five feet deep, which is always full, and extremely cold. The font was erected by Richard of Caistor, in 1402; and on it are sculptured, in compartments, the emblems of the Holy Trinity, the four Evangelists, with the instruments of the Passion, the arms of the last Angles, West Saxons, and Bury Abbey; and round the base is an inscription, partly obliterated:—

"Orate pro anima . . . Iis . . . Ici de Caistre . . ."

Many relics, interesting to antiquarians, have been at various times found in

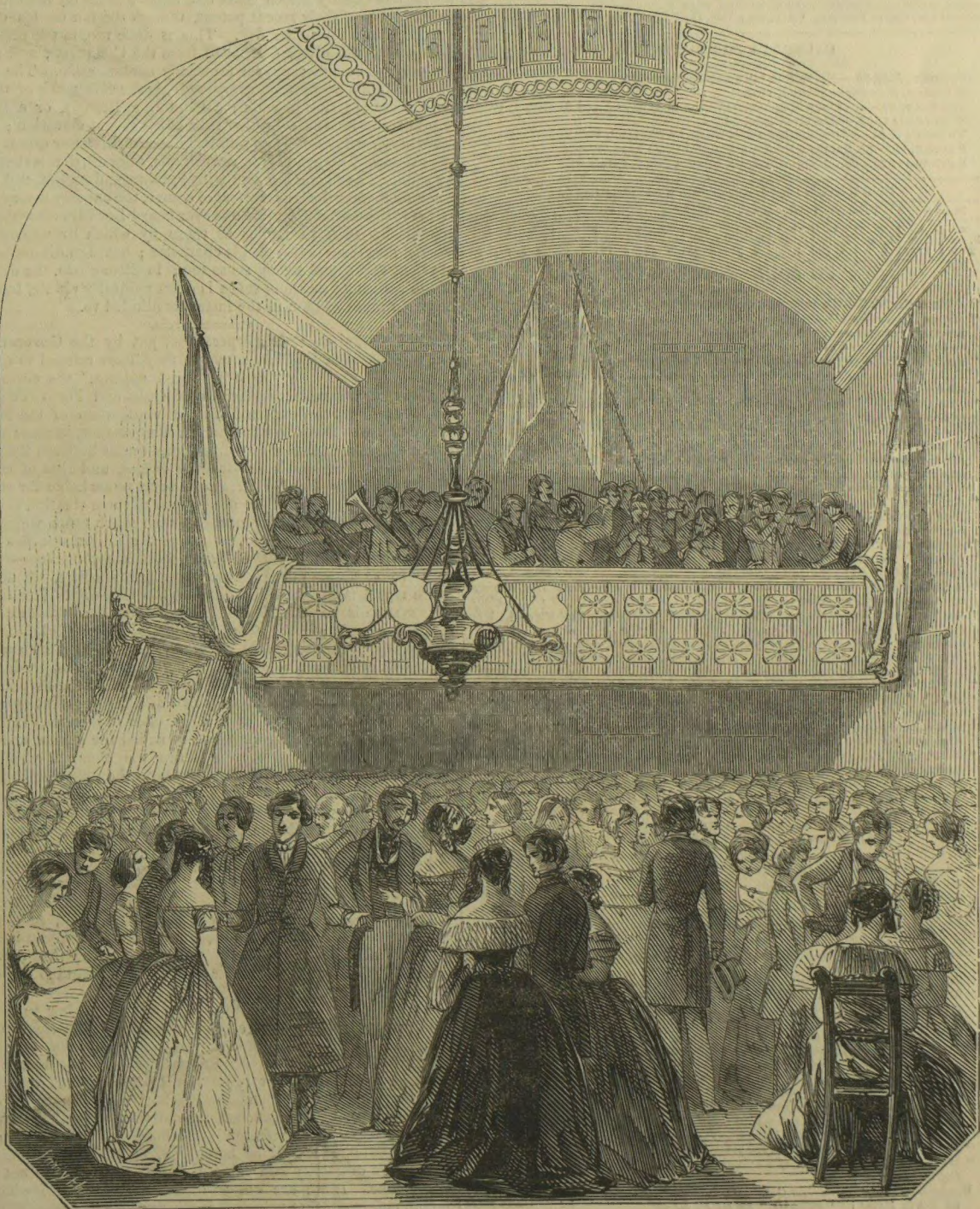
the vicinity of the camp—coins, according to Blomefield, amounting to hundreds, bronzes, lamps, and urns. In 1821, the remains of two bodies, with the teeth in a perfect state, were discovered; and within the last few years several ornaments in gold and copper have been brought to light.

Richard de Caistre was Rector of St. Stephen's, in Norwich: he was a man of great piety and learning, and so beloved that he gained the name of Caistor the Good. He died in 1419, and is buried in this church.

We are indebted to the "Norfolk Tour" for the substance of these details.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, we regret to state, has just lost one of its fine public buildings, and the United States some of their most valuable treasures of art. On the night of the 11th of June, the edifice belonging to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in one of the best quarters of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, an event that is ascribed to the act of an incendiary. The Academy is a chartered company, having for its



OPENING OF THE CORK TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

object the encouragement of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. It had a good collection of pictures, some fine pieces of sculpture, and a library. These were placed in the edifice just destroyed, and which contained a circular saloon lighted from a dome at the top, and several galleries. The contents of the Antique Gallery were destroyed in the conflagration of the 11th ult.: among them were an admirable copy of Titian's Venus; Canova's Graces, Hebe, Venus, bust of Junius Brutus, and the magnificent colossal bust of Napoleon, also attributed to Canova, which was intended for the gates of Rheims, but found its way to America when every souvenir of the Emperor was interdicted in France; the exquisite antiques of Meleager, Laocoon and his sons, Venus de Medici, Apollo Antinous, Germanicus, Mithridates, Apollo Belvidere, Piping Faun, Dying Gladiator, Hymen, Paris, Hercules, Two Fighting Gladiators, Silenus with Bacchus, Castor and Pollux; the bust of Jupiter, by Phidias; Lough's colossal cast of Milo, and various other gems of the sculptors' art: hardly a fragment is preserved. In the Rotunda, Gilbert Stuart's full-length Portrait of Washington was saved with some little injury, the canvas being torn and frayed. When this work was rescued from the flames, a glad shout from the crowd around the burning building, rent the air. It showed, indeed, that he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. West's "Death on the Pale Horse," Haydon's "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and Alston's "Dead Man Restored to Life," were preserved but with little injury. In the Directors' Room, Titian's Mistress, a portrait of Columbus, Inman's Portrait of a Lady, a Flemish Flower Piece, Stuart's Original Portrait of Washington, St. Mark Writing, a St. Francis, by Guido, &c., were all lost.

Immediately after the fire, meetings of the Academy were held, and measures taken for the restoration of the building; but the greater part of its invaluable contents are irreparably lost.

OPENING OF THE TEMPERANCE INSTITUTION, AT CORK.

On Monday week the handsome building just completed at Cork, for the Temperance Institution, was opened by a public *soirée*, which was admirably attended. At an early hour, the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, Richard Howden. During the evening the Right Worshipful Chairman conveyed the thanks of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and the British Association, to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, for his untiring exertions in the Temperance Movement, supported by the Rev. Mr. Foley, the Rev. Mr. Whitelegg, Messrs. Aldermen J. Lyons, Dwyer, J. C. O. Donovan, Capt. O'Sullivan, and a large number of the most amiable, lovely, and interesting of Cork's fair daughters.

In responding to the sentiment ably expressed by the President, the Rev. Mr. Mathew stated the object of the Institution to be the literary as well as moral improvement of a large number of highly respectable young men connected with the Temperance Movement; and the reverend gentleman explained how a portion of the earnings of the week was to be set apart for the reading of Essays written by members, and to Discussions on Music, and the other branches of the Fine Arts. There are to be added to the Establishment, rooms for Chess, Draughts, &c.; and, when the funds will allow the outlay, astronomical and other instruments for scientific purposes. As a commencement of the good work, the President has, in the handsomest manner, presented to the Institution several volumes of books, to form the nucleus of a library.

A delightful specimen of the enjoyment to be expected at the future *soirées* of the Institute was given on Monday evening by several of the Members, who favoured the company with some charming singing, most ably conducted by Mr. Deane, who presided at the pianoforte. A military band also attended, and played quadrilles and waltzes until a late hour; and, at length, the company retired, with a most favourable impression of the social benefits to be expected from the Cork Temperance Institute.

Now Ready, Price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. VI. of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
Elegantly bound in cloth and gold, gilt edges, rich in illustrations of the passing events of the last six months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science. May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes. Vol. I., 21s.; Vols. II., III., IV., V., and VI., 18s. each.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity—Margaret.
MONDAY, 21.—Style altered, 1752.
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen—Union of England and Scotland, 1706.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
THURSDAY, 24.—Woolen Cloth first made in England, 1331.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. James—Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Anne—Zodiac Signs invented, 547, A.C.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.
3 15 3 39 4 1	4 22 4 46 5 7	5 29 5 51 6 13	6 33 6 58 7 22		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Amicus Certus."—We shall be happy to receive the sketch, &c.
"Merus Hibernicus."—"Belvoir" is usually pronounced "Bever." The property returns are confidential: large incomes are usually over-stated, as in the case referred to by our correspondent.
"An Observer." Tynemouth, is thanked. The telescope: no.
"B. X. O."—Colley's preparation may be purchased of a vendor of patent medicines.
"Don Quixote's" hint shall not be lost sight of. The recommendation is of difficult determination.
"Roth Bury."—Probably, Devonshire.
"A Subscriber."—Donaghadee.—The distribution of the Art-Union prizes for the year ending March last took place on April 22. The Designs in outline due to the subscribers will be delivered in September; and the print, "The Conquest from Waterloo," is hoped, at Christmas.
"Enquirer."—Birmingham, may subscribe by remitting to our office 6s. 6d. (one quarter) in advance. All the Numbers are kept in print, and may be had by order.
"A Subscriber."—Sunderland.—We have not room this season.
"Veritas."—Petworth, is thanked; the artist's error has already been explained.
"A Subscriber."—There are almshouses in various quarters; the chance depends upon the location of the applicant.
"An Amateur."—Should address a letter to Mr. Hullah, 443, West Strand. His last public exhibition took place at Exeter Hall a few weeks since.
"Umicon."—Knaresborough, wishes to ascertain when and where is to be held the Gathering of the Clans to celebrate the centenary of the '45.
"A. B."—See our present number.
"W. X."—See the receipt in our No. 106.
"B. W."—Blackheath, states that he has been refused admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, in consequence of the householder who signed his application not being known to Sir Henry Ellis. There must be some mistake here; he should renew his application.
"W. P. K."—Plymouth.—The portraits of the pirates do not accord with our system of illustration.
"Rusticus."—Aldborough.—The design of the York Column was almost universally condemned by persons of taste, at the period of its completion, a few years since.
"P. J."—The confession did not state the means.
"J. F. L."—Clonmel.—See our present number.
"G. C."—Somersetshire, should renew his application to the Income Tax Commissioners, and appeal in the second case.
"R. D."—Castle Carey.—The act of parliament and consecration are indispensable.
"G. H."—Heywood.—The paragraph in question was quoted from another journal; we are not in possession of farther details.
"A Constant Reader."—The details of the Battle of New Orleans, in the sketch of General Jackson, in our number for last week, are correctly stated.
"R. R. G." is thanked, but the extract arrived too late.
"The Son of a Subscriber."—Ennisillen.—Offers and acceptances of money, &c., for procuring public situations are altogether illegal.
"Brompton."—An Old Subscriber.—The liability depends upon which of the parties ordered the articles. In the second case the notice will suffice.
"Curiosity."—The question was answered in our last volume.
"E. M. S."—We have not room for the contributions.
"J. H. D."—Crawley.—We know nothing of the remedy in question.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The article may be purchased at No. 211, Strand.
"Amateur."—The Claspers are Newcastle men.
"Lucifer."—There is an establishment called "Le Collège Héraldique de France," whose office is in the Rue des Moulins, No. 10.
"J. J."—Amersham.—Messrs. Newman, Suho-square.
"W. J."—Hereford.—A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee house, Walbrook.
We have not room for "The Old Lawn Hall," "Gallo-Anglican," "Song to an Early Home," "Sonnets," by H. F. L.

"R. R. G."—For "55 masonic lodges present at the opening of the Gillespie Testimonial" read "119"—two from Scotland.

* * * Next week we shall conclude our Illustrations of the Great Meeting at Shrewsbury of the Royal Society of Agriculture.

NEW PORTFOLIO.—We have received a specimen of the Peridoneus Portfolio, manufactured of the size of our journal, by Mr. Harris, of York street, Covent-Garden: it is provided with moveable strings, which are fastened by safe and simple means: the article is registered.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

QUESTIONS of privilege seem to have at present a very buoyant and cork-like quality of coming to the surface of the stream of public events; no sooner is one pushed out of sight in the Commons than it re-appears in the Lords. The circumstances were precisely the same in both cases; an individual considering himself injured by certain evidence given before a committee, brings an action of libel against the deposing witness, who of course appeals to the body by whose authority he was examined, for protection. In both cases too, the Houses were relieved from the necessity of proceeding to extremities, by the submission of the parties—their apology and consent to withdraw the actions. In the Lords the submission was made on Tuesday evening, the plaintiff in the action and his attorney having been in the custody of the officer of the House for about four and twenty hours, a detention involving a heavy expense in fees. It is difficult to conceive why the parties in these cases began the proceedings at all, if they were not prepared to go on with them; not knowing that the Lords and Commons would alike throw the shield of privilege over their respective witnesses must be the only excuse for embarking in a course only to bring it to so lame and impotent a conclusion. Parliament has obtained an easy triumph; what the issue would have been if it had had to deal with parties more determined is still doubtful.

Lord Brougham made one of his ablest speeches on this subject on Monday evening; it was high time he should do something to redeem himself from the public contempt that is gathering over his name; his last offence against good taste and common decency, is the insult he offered to the Earl of Devon who had good humouredly remonstrated with him for speaking ten times on one question. With a vulgar insolence that disgusted everybody present, he reminded the noble earl of the time when he sat at the table of the House as clerk, and was obliged to listen to him! Wretched as the ebullition of offended vanity was in itself, it is rendered worse by conveying a falsehood; the Earl of Devon we believe had been called to the rank he inherits by right of birth, long before Henry Brougham was made a peer. As a retort it was singularly infelicitous; if it meant to convey an imputation of inferiority of rank on the part of the Earl of Devon, it was a gross blunder. William Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, was born the direct heir of one of the oldest titles in the kingdom, and is, if Gibbon can be relied on, the lineal descendant of the last Emperors of the West; noble by ancestry, and of the same profession as the ex-Chancellor, he is at least his equal; so that the clumsiness of the taunt is as great as the vile taste in which it was made. But Brougham has lately taken to talking like an Hidalgo or a Bourbon, forgetting what all the world remembers, that he is one of the political elevations of yesterday. On Tuesday evening he spoke with great contempt of Lord Campbell as the "Junior Law Lord," and "a new recruit in the ranks of the Peers;" what miserable weakness is all this? Lord Brougham's peerage is exactly fifteen years old, and he takes on himself to remind others of their recent patent, though the ink on his own can scarcely be said to be dry. This is done too, in the presence of men whose titles have descended from the Conquest; and to them the affectation must appear especially contemptible. The anxiety to obtrude his position on every body, is the sure mark of the *parvenu* either of riches or rank; a Clinton, a Berners, or a Howard, would never remind a brother peer of his recent elevation; but the Lord of yesterday does, and plumes himself on his ten or dozen years of precedence. The head is but a weak one, after all, that is thus turned by rank. The strong intellect wins honours and station, and enables the man to wear them as matters of course, too entirely a part of himself ever to be alluded to. No one ever heard Lord Lyndhurst commit himself by such purities as those by which Brougham has on several occasions lowered his character; but Lyndhurst is a man of talent and sound strong sense too; in Brougham, the deficiency of the ballast of common sense is often painfully visible, but never has been more so than in the instances alluded to.

THE discussion on the interpretation, put by the Government on our treaties with Spain, by which they have refused to admit on equal terms with the "most favoured nations," the slave grown sugars of the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, terminated as might be expected, in the vindication of the Ministry. The claim was made by the Spanish Ambassador, because we have lately drawn a distinction by differential duties between the produce of Slave-holding and Slave-trading States, and that of countries where labour is free. Had Spain been remarkable for strict observance of her part of the obligations of these treaties, she would have come forward on this occasion with much more weight of influence on her side. But, as no power in Europe has broken treaties oftener—the Slave Trade treaties for instance—or does more to exclude our produce from her markets, we do not so much regret the refusal her demand has met with. Her commercial system is so absurd as almost to put her out of the pale of civilised people; imagine a great nation, by exorbitant duties, practically prohibiting all legal traffic, and driving its trade into the hands of smugglers and contrabandists, and that trade, so systematically carried on, that the Custom-house officials paid by the State to suppress it, gain another and a better payment by winking at it! It is the interest of a large class of men that this system should continue; but no class can be called the nation, and it is the nation that suffers. And to sacrifice the common weal to the selfish interests of a few, has always been the policy of Spain; for this she excluded every nation from trading with her American colonies; for this she fetters the Commerce of other countries now with heavy imposts; and as the general result of her miserable and imbecile system of exclusiveness and repression, we see her stripped of her finest Colonies, her Commerce gone, her Aristocracy decayed, her people sunk in ignorance, her manufactures extinct, or in the hands of foreigners, her vast navies that once threatened the world, reduced to a few rotten brigs, and her Government, such as it is, constantly struggling with a bankrupt treasury, without being able to replenish it by credit, or restore it by a policy that would even now render credit almost unnecessary, for the land is one of great resources badly applied.

Actuated by such a policy, it is not surprising to hear Mr. Gladstone prove that no single treaty made with Spain has ever been observed; at the same time, as Spain in the present case, asked to be allowed to act under these treaties, we are sorry a warrant for refusing her request has been strained out of them. We fear the modern distinction we have made between articles of Commerce produced in one manner, and the same article produced in another, resting a commercial discrimination upon a moral and social ground, and not, as heretofore, on political connections, or differences of quality and value in the article itself, will not prove a sound one. If we are not to consume articles into which slave labour enters—if that principle is rigorously acted on—Manchester

will sink again into a village, and the Docks of Liverpool will be empty—for our mills cannot work without the slave-grown cotton of America. We must cease to purchase many other articles now become absolute essentials, and must in fact, drop all intercourse with every nation not yet arrived at that epoch of enlightenment and civilization which we had to attain before slavery could be abolished even among ourselves. We shall then exclude ourselves from dealing with about half the world, with what result need not be anticipated. As a State we did not discover that it was immoral to purchase slave sugar till very recently; we still think it very proper to buy, make, wear, and sell, slave cotton; and while we quietly swallow this camel of commercial immorality, we cannot strain at the gnat of slave-grown sugar, without being suspected by other countries of hypocrisy.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear in an official quarter, that, according to the present state of public business, it is likely that Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday, the 7th of August.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians afterwards walked in the grounds, and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, went to inspect the farms. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon.

VISIT OF THREE QUEENS TO HAMPTON COURT.—On Sunday, the palace and grounds at Hampton Court were honoured with the novelty of the presence of three Queens at one time, viz.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.—We understand that the Queen Dowager, in the early part of the ensuing month, will leave Bushy Park, for Scotland, on a tour through the Highlands, and will, during her progress there, honour several noble families with visits. Her Majesty will be accompanied by her illustrious sister, her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUNMORE.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dunmore, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Streatham, the noble earl's temporary residence, and whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, he having been in a declining state for some time past. The widowed Countess is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber. The deceased Earl was much and deservedly beloved in the family circle, and by a host of attached friends beyond it. He was a warm, though not conspicuous, supporter of the present Government.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Monday last, Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, the only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was married, by special licence, at Blenheim Palace, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, a son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Churchill, of Cornbury. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The bride was given away by the Duke of Marlborough, and was attended by the Hon. Misses Elizabeth, Jane, and Gertrude Duncombe, the Hon. Miss Spencer, Miss Jane Stewart, and Miss Dashwood, as bridesmaids. On Thursday, the marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, and Lady Elizabeth Joanne De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—Amongst the aristocratic alliances about to take place we have to mention that of the Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, with the Hon. Colin Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Balcarres.—The Hon. Miss Miller, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Sondes, is about to bestow her hand on Mr. Edward Fellows, of Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdonshire. The ceremony is fixed to take place in London on Tuesday next.

LORD AND LADY LYNDBURST'S PARTY.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst entertained at dinner her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lady Caroline Murray, the Hon. Captain Liddell, the Countess of Westmoreland, Marquis of Salisbury, Hon. Cecil Forester, Earl and Countess of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, the Marquis of Hertford, the Count St. Aulaire (French Ambassador), Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Marquis of Granby, the Hon. Miss Copley, the Count Ravello, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, and Lady Southampton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly arrived in town on Wednesday evening from Cambridge, and shortly afterwards had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence, Whitehall Gardens. On Thursday morning the hon. and learned gentleman was sworn into the important office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General before the Lord Chancellor, in his Lordship's private room at the House of Lords.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASE OF THE CHEST.—MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Miss Catherine Lee, of Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, has forwarded the sum of two hundred guineas in aid of the building fund of the new hospital now in the course of erection at Brompton.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—At twelve o'clock on Thursday the Court of Common Council assembled, the members being very numerous; the strangers' galleries were also crowded, and the whole seemed a scene of great excitement, from the anticipated presence of Sir H. Pottinger. After one of the two splendid Cups (which were on the table of the Court) had been directed to be forwarded to Sir R. Sale, and the other to the family of the late Sir W. Nott, Sir H. Pottinger entered the Court, and having taken his seat on the left hand of the Lord Mayor, was, after a highly eulogistic address by the Chamberlain, presented with the Freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a box of heart of oak. The gallant General expressed his acknowledgments in a speech of some length, and retired from the Court amidst loud plaudits, reiterated by the crowd outside, as he proceeded to his carriage.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, in their last report, recommend the establishment of a good medical garden in immediate connection with and as part of the present Royal Botanic Garden at Kew; to be available, under proper regulations, for the use of the medical students of the metropolis, for the inspection of plants *in situ*, for the supply of specimens to the various lecture rooms established in London, and for the accommodation generally of the professors of medical botany acting in connection with the several metropolitan colleges and hospitals.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—On Tuesday morning a very singular discovery was made by some men employed in excavating for the purpose of forming a foundation for houses intended to be erected in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge. At a depth of between ten and twelve feet, a small iron vessel shaped somewhat like an urn was found, which, upon being forced open, was found to contain a large quantity of gold and silver coins of the reign of Constantine in the year 306, and several others bearing a date, 53. These were, however, so much defaced, that no other inscription could be traced; besides which were found, some four or five feet deeper, large quantities of Roman tile, many parts of which were in a remarkable state of preservation.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE DISTILLERY.—On Wednesday afternoon a seizure of a large distillery was made by several revenue officers in Hertford-place, Globe-road, Mile-end, and the places connected with the concern were at the same time captured. The police and an excise officer obtained admission to the premises by stratagem, and found the distillery in full operation. They immediately captured four men, who gave the names of John Jones, John Watson, Thomas Welsh, and Edward Dicken, who made a show of resistance; on which Davis, a Custom-house officer, exhibited his pistols; and having opened the gates and admitted the police, the men quietly surrendered, and were immediately taken to the Thames police-court, when Mr. Broderip directed that they should be detained. Davis informed the magistrate that he had seized the largest illicit distillery he had ever seen in London. It appears everything was conducted on a large scale. There were four stills and a large rectifier in full operation, with fires under the whole of them. The stills were working off strong spirits, and in a vat sunk in the ground, the officers discovered upwards of 400 gallons, and it was expected that as much more would be worked off during the night. The upper floor of the building contains nine large vats, filled with upwards of 1,200 gallons of wash; which, at the time the officers entered, was in a state of fermentation, and the whole of which the officers intend to convert into spirits. The operations appear to have been conducted in a very scientific manner, and not like the ordinary private stills. There were gauges, hydrometers, and other instruments on the premises, for the purpose of testing the strength and quality of the spirits. The value of the stills, rectified spirits, and materials, is upwards of £3,000.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues showery and unsettled. On Monday night there were several heavy falls of rain, with a fresh breeze from WNW. The temperature in the morning and evening also continues to be unusually chilly for the middle of July. On Sunday there were a few light showers of rain. At mid-day the thermometer was not above 60°; and on Tuesday evening it was fully fifteen degrees lower. The weather on Wednesday was showery, but fine and warm in the evening. On Thursday there was a good deal of rain with a lower temperature.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 777, showing the mortality of London to be at present considerably below the weekly average. The weekly average for the last five summers has been 904; and of the last five years, 963. The total number of births in the week was 1,036.

POSTSCRIPT.

AFFECTING SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN—DEATH OF SOME OF THE CREW.

The ship *Chance*, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, has arrived in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the *John Hendrick*, H. W. Edkelenbury, master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 29th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. Captain Roxby having, on the morning of the 3rd of June, surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them, several persons were noticed on them, evidently in an exhausted state. The captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about, exhausted and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen, and three apprentice boys, were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only twelve minutes elapsed ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept beating about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance. It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain Roxby kept his ship beating about the island, as it was impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short.

The poor fellows who had been on board the Indiaman contrived to get on the rocks when that vessel struck, and starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck were a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, a burning sun pouring upon them, and not having a drop of water to quench their thirst, the heat was intense, and which they could only allay by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remain the whole day. At night time the spirit was distributed amongst them. The single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks, in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in getting a few wild fowls and eggs: they were almost driven to madness. At dusk, a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly laid out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens, with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over.

On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colours hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and, in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to dabble along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship, but she passed onwards, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily lost sight of. That they have perished there can be no doubt. They had not the slightest provision with them—no compass and no oars, the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were tenfold; and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat, the skin on their face, hands, &c., actually peeling off. On the morning of the fifth day the *Chance* hove in sight, and, as before noticed, saved seven. Eleven, amongst whom was the doctor, were left on the island.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, have left England to return to Belgium.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A most important decision has just been come to by the Crown, on the subject of the Royal property in the vicinity of this town being intersected by means of a contemplated direct line of railway from Windsor to London. A Memorial to the Woods and Forests, agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town-hall, a few days since, prayed that the Commissioners would endeavour to obtain her Majesty's consent to a railway passing over the Crown property in the immediate vicinity of Windsor. An answer from the Woods and Forests was received yesterday, and of the most unfavourable nature. The Commissioners, after observing that they had duly considered the Memorial which had been submitted to them on the subject of a direct railroad from Windsor to London, stated, that as they considered it would be highly injurious to the property under their management for a railway to pass over it in the way contemplated by the memorialists, they could not recommend her Majesty to give her sanction to such a project; and that they therefore declined to receive any deputation on the subject of the proposed undertaking. It may be mentioned that, from the situation of the property belonging to the Crown, both in and around Windsor, it would be impossible, without traversing it to a considerable extent, for any railway to get within at least a mile of the town, except by proceeding around by Slough, and crossing the Thames about a mile above Windsor Bridge. In November, 1843, a very excellent plan for draining the town, which, in this respect, is in a wretched state, was submitted to the inhabitants by the Earl of Lincoln, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and, although it was there stated that the adoption of this plan would very materially add to the comfort of the Royal residents at the Castle, the project was scouted by the inhabitants, and the borough still continues to be one of the worst drained towns in the kingdom.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.—The new church, dedicated to St. James, lately erected at Notting-hill, was, on Thursday, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, and many of the clergy of the diocese.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest yesterday, at the Mason's Arms, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, on the body of Mr. William Ellis Delessar, aged nineteen, late of No. 1, Devonshire-street. From the evidence of deceased's brothers, it appeared that he complained of a pain in his head last Monday, and that between seven and eight o'clock he became insensible and speechless. Mr. Briery, surgeon, was instantly sent for, who found him in the last stage of collapse, from which he never rallied. During the proceedings a youth of twelve years of age rushed into the room, exclaiming, "Martha, Martha, has fallen from the window!" The Jury simultaneously rose, and the medical witness, accompanied by the three young Delessars, rushed to the latter's house, where a most awful spectacle presented itself. In the back area lay the mangled body of Miss Delessar, who is only fifteen years of age. Mr. Wakley instantly adjourned the inquest, and hastening to the melancholy scene afforded every assistance, but the young lady was quite dead. It appeared that she fell from a two-pair window—a distance of forty feet—and that her head struck with great violence against the flagging beneath. The family have only just returned from Italy, and took their present residence for three months, while they claimed some property of their deceased father.

THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG. RESULT OF THE INQUEST.—The Jury on Tuesday gave the following verdict:—"We find that Cornelius Forde came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by a party of police, who attended the fair of Ballinhassig on Monday, the 30th of June last, and that said shot was fired on the above-named day, under the order of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who commanded said party, and that in the circumstances he was placed he was justified in giving such order, and that therefore the death of the said Cornelius Forde amounts to—Justifiable Homicide." This decision, however, was not the unanimous finding of the Jury. They divided three times. The third division, as to a justification for the firing down the hill, was carried by a majority of 17. The final question was then put, and carried thus—For a verdict of justifiable homicide generally, and in each case, 14; for wilful murder, 9.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATE ATROCITY IN ALGERIA.—The *Heraldo*, of Madrid, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Algeria, from which it appears that the occurrence was of a still more frightful character than was at first represented. This correspondent says—"It is impossible to describe the violence of the fire—the flames rose to the height of 60 yards, and thick volumes of smoke rolled into the cavern. The fire was kept fed during the whole night and until daybreak, by which time no noise was heard within. At half past four I went towards the cavern, with two officers of Engineers, an officer of Artillery, and a detachment of from 50 to 60 men. At the entrance we found several animals dead, and already in a state of decomposition. We reached the entrance of the cavern over a layer of ashes a foot in depth, and from thence we penetrated about 30 yards into the interior. Nothing can give an idea of the dreadful spectacle which then presented itself. All the bodies were naked, and in a position which indicated that they must have suffered the most horrible convulsions. But the most horrible sight of all was to see children at the breast who had died from the most horrid suffocation, and their bodies lying about amongst those of sheep and other animals. In spite of all the exertions of the officers, the soldiers could not be prevented from searching the bodies to possess themselves of all the jewels they could find. The number of bodies amounted to from 800 to 1000. The colonel would not believe our report, and sent other soldiers to reckon the bodies. Six hundred were taken from the cavern, without counting those which were heaped one upon the other, nor the children at the breast—nearly all hidden in their mother's clothes. The colonel was horrified himself at the result—he dreaded chiefly the attacks of the newspapers, which would not fail to criticise so deplorable an act. It is certain that, from what has taken place, the whole country will submit."

THE RIVER PLATE.—Late advices inform us that the English and French offer of a joint mediation had been accepted by the Monte-Videan authorities

IRELAND.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ARMAGH.

The 12th of July has not passed over without some fighting; at least in one locality—namely, Armagh, where on Saturday evening last a fierce encounter took place, and one or more deaths have ensued, besides several casualties.

According to the *Dublin Warder*, a portion of the Orangemen belonging to the Armagh district, who had been with the Loughgal district, returned to Armagh at about five o'clock in the evening, and when passing out of Thomas street into Dobbin-street, they were furiously attacked with stones by what is called the Irish-street mob. The stones were thrown from the foot of Ogle street. The Orange party received considerable damage. After the attack upon them the affray became general. Stones and fire-arms were used by both parties. Some of the police were obliged to take refuge in the adjoining houses, and were badly wounded. The conflict was, and continued to be, awful, until it was ultimately quelled by a large military force under the command of Major Campbell. A man named Boyle died from a gunshot wound shortly after his admission to the County Infirmary. A man called Magee, a Protestant, is expected not to survive: he received a gunshot wound in the breast. In the Infirmary, badly wounded, are the following persons:—William Carson and his wife; Thomas Corr, gunshot wound in the shoulder; Anne McGuire, gunshot wound in the abdomen; Eliza Henderson, gunshot wound in the foot. Four of the above are Protestants.

The Orange party, says the same paper, throughout the day deported themselves in the most orderly manner, and gave no offence to any one.

In Lisburn, though the Orangemen made a most imposing demonstration, all came off peaceably. In reference to this occurrence, the *Dublin Mail* of Monday says:—"Orangeism is revived in all its power, integrity, and might. It has arisen from a sleep of years with renovated strength and vigour, like a giant refreshed with wine; and the exhibition of Saturday proves that ere long it will present an armed and a banded confederacy, united for mutual defence and the protection of Protestantism, resting upon a broader basis, and extended into more ramifications than it could boast of at any period since its original establishment."

A letter from Armagh, dated Monday evening, contains the following:—"The inquest on the body of John Boyle commenced this day at twelve o'clock, before Mr. Magee, the Coroner. The Earl of Gosford, and several other magistrates of the county were in attendance. The first witness was David Cassidy, but from the number of witnesses at both sides, the inquiry will be a protracted one. It is stated that another of the persons wounded died this morning."

THE CONFLICT AT BALINHASSIG.

After a somewhat tedious investigation of seven days' duration, the case for the prosecution closed on Thursday evening, last week. The proceedings on that day possess no novelty. The same story was told over and over again, with the usual amount of deviations in the cross-examination, and bickering between the lawyers. The general evidence was principally confined to the facts of the death of several persons, that is, that those persons were killed by gun-shot wounds, &c.

On Saturday the case on the part of the police implicated in this disastrous affray commenced.

Mr. Scannell addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He said it was undeniable that the police were at the fair for a lawful purpose. After a few observations, the learned counsel adverted at length to the nature of the evidence he had to produce, and concluded by calling his witnesses.

Mr. Walsh: Whom do you call?—Mr. Scannell: Sub-constable Hickson. Mr. Walsh: Is this one of the parties accused here of wilful murder?—Mr. Scannell: It is one of the police force who was present on the evening in question.

Mr. Walsh: Oh, we protest against such a course as that.

After the matter had been argued at some length,

The Coroner said, he would take the course adopted at Rathormac, which was never called in question—he would admit the evidence.

Mr. Walsh: Then I shall look upon the rest of this investigation as nothing short of a mockery. I would retire altogether, only my duty compels me to remain here.

Several witnesses were examined throughout the day, but their testimony was unimportant, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

The investigation was resumed on Monday, but the evidence given throughout the day was unimportant.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met on Monday in their usual weekly convention. Mr. Loughnan, town councillor, was promoted to the chair.—Mr. Ray read letters from Mr. S. O'Brien and Mr. Tom Steele, the former returning thanks for the address of sympathy presented to him on the occasion of Mr. Roebuck's attack, and the latter (Mr. Steele) giving an account of a grand procession of Orangemen at Lisburn, which passed off without the slightest disturbance.—Mr. O'Connell moved that both these letters should be inserted on the minutes; but, with respect to the celebration on the 12th of July, he was sorry to say that there was a very different and a very distressing account from another quarter, namely, Armagh, where he grieved to learn that blood had been shed. He was compelled to say, and he did so with the deepest sorrow, that the Catholics were in the wrong (as he was informed), and had commenced the attack. The Orangemen, it is true, were walking through a part of the town exclusively inhabited by Catholics; but that made no excuse for them. From Repealers they should have neither support nor sympathy. (Hear, hear.) It was right to say that he had received a letter which charged the Orangemen with greatly irritating the Catholics by calling out, "to hell with the Pope," &c., and actually firing at the people in the first instance. Between these conflicting accounts, he did not pretend to decide; he would leave the facts to be investigated by due course of law. He regretted to say that from Cavan there was an account of the death of a young man, the son of a widow, who had been shot by the police at a place called Stradone.—After the paying in of some money and the transaction of some business of little interest, Mr. O'Connell again rose, and devoted himself to an elaborate condemnation of the Irish Colleges Bill, and thence proceeded to repeat all his usual arguments for Repeal. With respect to the Colleges Bill, he distinctly denied Ministers to carry it into execution; and concluded by moving a series of resolutions, in the nature of a protest against it.—The week's rent was about £320.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. J. Payne at the Vestry-hall, Horselydown, on the body of George Frederick Duncombe, aged thirty-six, a silk-designer, who committed suicide by jumping off London-bridge on Thursday night week. The deceased resided at Westham, Essex, and was employed at Westham Abbey as a designer of silk. He was of rather a nervous temperament, but generally of a cheerful disposition. On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, he left his work and returned home, and during the evening he felt much annoyed in consequence of a band of music playing before his residence, which had been sent from the Abbey in celebration of a wedding that had taken place that day in the village. He did not go to his work the following morning, feeling that the band had been sent to his house to insult him. He, however, went to his employers, to obtain, if possible, work at home, but was told that it could not be allowed. On that evening he left home about half-past six, saying that he was going to see his principal employer, Mr. Baker, but did not return. About a quarter before eight, deceased was seen to throw himself off London-bridge. An effort was made to save him, but it was ineffectual, owing to the tide running down so strongly. The body was not recovered until Monday afternoon, off Battle-bridge stairs. The aunt of deceased said that, twenty-five years since, her nephew was bitten by a mad dog, and from that time his conduct had been very strange. Verdict—"Found drowned."

ATTEMPTED MURDERS AT OLD BRENTFORD.—On Thursday week, a man named John Eldridge, living in Old Brentford, brought home with him to tea a man named John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, City, and whom he had accidentally met at the Feathers public-house, Old Brentford. Both had been drinking, and while Mrs. Chamberlaine, who kept the house, was preparing the tea, Leary suddenly rose from his seat, and pulling from his pocket a pair of large scissors, he instantly plunged it into the side of Eldridge, inflicting a wound two inches long, from which the blood flowed profusely. Eldridge feeling himself wounded knocked the scissors out of his assailant's hand, when a fearful struggle took place between them before Eldridge could prevent Leary regaining his weapon. Assistance at that moment arrived, and Leary was taken to the station-house, and Eldridge to a surgeon to have his wound dressed. The second case took place between eight and nine the same evening at a lodging-house kept by a woman named Maria Pearce, in Bailey's-row, Old Brentford. A man named Thomas Kent went to the house after his wife, who had left home, and who he suspected was harboured there. Mrs. Pearce acknowledged that Mrs. Kent was there, but refused to let the husband see her, and struck him twice in the face with her fist to prevent him coming into her house, when Kent said he would stay there as long as his wife did. He then turned round and stood at the door speaking to some persons outside, when Mrs. Pearce came suddenly behind him with a poker, and raising it with both hands, struck him a most violent blow over the back of the head. Kent instantly raised his hands to his head, staggered a few paces, and fell over a low wall perfectly senseless and covered with blood. He was immediately carried to the station-house, Mrs. Pearce in the meantime fastening herself in her house. A surgeon was instantly called in by the police, who pronounced the man to be in the most dangerous state, and ordered his immediate removal to the Union Workhouse, where he now remains without the slightest hope of surviving. Leary was examined before the Brentford magistrates on Monday, and was committed to Newgate for trial. Maria Pearce was also brought before the magistrates, charged with striking Thomas Kent on the head with a poker; but, as the man is at present in great danger and unable to appear against her, she was remanded.

DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—Major General Ready, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, died on Tuesday week. He had long been troubled with an incurable complaint, and was at

death's door, when, it is said, his dissolution was accelerated by a mistake in the administration of his medicine—one preparation, in a moment of haste, having been given instead of another. The deceased was appointed to the office in which he died in 1833 or 1834. A Coroner's jury having inquired into the cause of Major General Ready's death, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

SUDDEN DEATH AT GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday a Coroner's inquest was held at Gravesend, by Mr. Carrington, touching the death of Mr. R. Hughes, who for many years carried on the business of copperplate maker in the parish of St. Bride, London. It appears that he proceeded to Gravesend on Sunday last, on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law, with whom he dined; after which he went to Rochester by the railway, and returned in the evening to Gravesend, promising his children that he would breakfast with them on the following morning; but as he did not arrive at the time appointed, they sent to inquire after him; when, upon the servant knocking at his bedroom door, and receiving no answer, she entered the room and found him in a state of insensibility. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who declared him to be seized by apoplexy, of which he in a few hours expired. The medical man, Mr. Jones, of Gravesend, testified to that effect before the jury, who returned a verdict, "Died from natural causes." What adds considerably to the melancholy circumstance is, that on Sunday morning, a few minutes only after he left his home, his wife discovered that he had left behind him the card on which was written the address of his son-in-law at Gravesend, and fearful that he might forget the place of residence of his children, as they had only temporary lodgings at Gravesend, she determined to follow him in a cab to the steam packet wharf with it; when, on reaching Fleet-street, she was unfortunately thrown down by a large dog, which was running at full speed, and was thereby dreadfully lacerated on the head and face, and had her collar-bone broken.

NEW PANORAMA OF ATHENS.

Mr. Burford has just contributed to the sights of the season, a new panoramic picture of Athens,

"The eye of Greece,
Mother of arts and eloquence;"

which may now be seen as accurately in Leicester-square as from the Hill of Muses itself, the point whence the Panorama has been painted, by Mr. Burford assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken on the spot, within the present year, by Mr. George Knowles. In the immediate foreground is the Monument of Philopappus, from whence are obtained the finest views of the Acropolis, an ancient Athens, the open plain (nearly ten miles in diameter) in which it stands, and the great ranges of mountains by which it is bounded. The eye first rests upon the splendid remains of the Parthenon, standing in melancholy grandeur upon the crest of the Acropolis, sharp and distinct against the deep blue sky; and around it are grouped the beautiful Temples of Victory and Erechtem, the stupendous Propylaea, the Theatres of Bacchus and Herodes Atticus; behind which the mountains of Pentelicus and Anchesmus rear their magnificent heads. To the right of the Acropolis, too, is seen a portion of the new city, the metropolis of Greece; and the noble palace erected for King Otho. In this direction, the Arch of Hadrian, the Temple of Jupiter, and the Stadium of Herodes Atticus, mark, according to Thucydides, the most ancient part of the lower city; that which, in the days of Plistratus, was the most embellished quarter. Here, too, may be distinctly traced the vale of the Ilissus; and to the whole, the long ridge of Hymettus, famous alike in ancient and modern days for its honey, forms a fine background.

In the southern distance is the Ægean Sea, its deep blue expanse studded with islands, foremost in which lies Ægina, the cradle of ancient Grecian art. Westward is the port of Piræus, and the celebrated islands of Salamis and Corinth, backed by a long range of mountains, each consecrated in classic story. On the north is the Phnyx Hill, the great Athenian Council-hall, where the master-spirits held forth at daybreak; next is the elegant Temple of Theseus, the most perfect building of equal antiquity in existence, and, in its enticement, relieving the monotony of ruin; then, the Areopagus, where St. Paul preached; and beyond, a long olive grove, near which were the Academy and the Lyceum, sacred to Plato and Aristotle; the Gardens of Epicurus, and several other spots on the river Cephissus, the scenes of those celebrated schools of philosophy which have transmitted their influence to every succeeding age. Mount Parnes, and precipice above Phlyce, and the snowy range of the Cithæron, close the view. The entire scene is admirably adapted for panoramic representation; and in it, topographical minuteness and picturesque are beautifully combined by the artists: it is excellently painted throughout, and is, altogether, one of the most intellectual pictures that Mr. Burford has yet presented to the public. It was curious to witness the quickness with which several visitors identified celebrated localities of antiquity, though the readiness of a greater number was directed toward the modern town; yet, such are the present facilities of travel, that "fourteen days will take the classical student (or any other?) from the Tower of London to the Acropolis of Athens!"

We are glad to find that the Chinese Pagoda, in Kew gardens, which was rapidly decaying, is now under repair; the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having determined on completing it, from the authority of Mr. Burford's Panorama, in Leicester-square.

THE SHREWSBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Old voices of the Land

Are speaking proudly here,

And Agriculture's hand leads forth

The triumphs of the Year.

The strength of England's Soil

Comes brawny to sight,

And shows in many a changing form

The Symbols of her Might!

Bring forth the tillage-arms that fight

Her battles in the Sun,

That stir the earth-heart of our isle

With many a harvest won!

That dig—that plough—that reap—

That work with steel and grain,

And give its yellow to the field,

Its fatness to the plain.

Come with the garner pride,

Come with the Fruit of Health,

Come with the Riches of the land,

That make the Farmer's wealth!

Come with the arts that crown

Strong Labour on its track;

And bring, on wings of young Renown,

Our olden glory back!

Come with the fatted beeves,

The sleek and glossy kine;

Come with the ox, the steer, the sheep,

Robed in their raiment fine.

Clothed in the glory of nature's garb,

Beauty and strength grow one!

Warmed within by the stoutening food,

And warbled by the sun.

Ay, let your oxen stand!

Group'd in their grand parade;

May the pride of that beast pageantry

Grow never weak nor fade.

Fruit shall have brought you wine,

Corn shall have ground you bread,

But think of what the Men have done,

Such fatten'd creatures fed.

Gone on your glorious seas

With English hearts of pride,

Furled their sails in the heart of storm,

And stood by the tempest's side.

Dared the battle and breeze

With the stalwart arm and strong,

With the roast beef riot through all their blood,

And its revel in all their song.

It strengthened your Soldier's frame,

In the wars that kept you free,

And swell'd his veins with a lusty pride,

In the arms of Victory!

British muscle and bone—

British sinew and blood,

Were native-born on his Island-throne,

But grew from his Island food!

And come with the labouring steed

That hath toil'd at your trenchant plough,

Feasted at stable, or fed on the mead,

Bring racer of fiery brow.

The silken coat, and the lightning limb—

Creatures of sportsman's pride,

And lordly chargers that snort of war

When British troopers ride!

Still be this splendid truth

In the land's bosom graven—

O'er the poor soil treads the Tyrant's foot,

By the rich is the Freeman saved!

Man's arts, and arms, and trade,

May flourish above the sod,

Skilfully fashioned and finely made—

But the Soil-wealth comes from God!

Bring it then proudly forth!

Let the earth-tillers come;

And they who have reared the richest crops

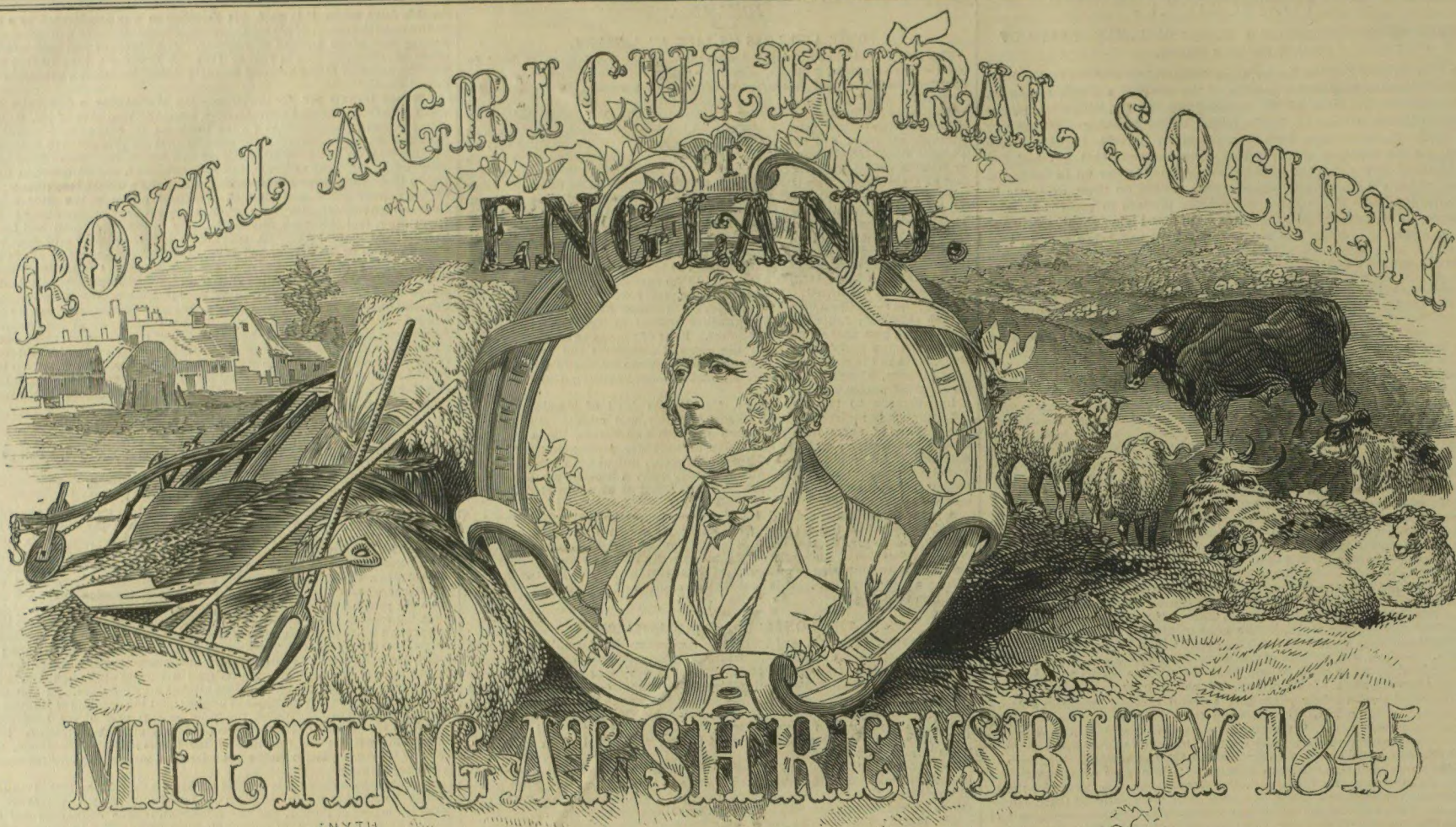
In the bright land of their home!

And they who have large sleek flocks.

That have grown to a giant size,

They will gather their strength to a glorious show

And strive for an English prize!



SHREWSBURY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHREWSBURY, Wednesday Evening.

The Great Annual Country Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which the Council decided on holding this year in Shrewsbury, commenced on Tuesday last.

The inhabitants had calculated on a great influx of visitors to their ancient town, and great were the preparations of lodging-house keepers; but, I regret to say those expectations have been sadly disappointed, and fruitless were those preparations to, at least, a very considerable extent. Down to Monday evening, the streets presented their ordinary quiet aspect, hardly one strange face betokening the arrival of the looked-for visitors. Additional coaches had been put upon the road at Wolverhampton and Whitmore, but many of them came in with far from a good load. A more striking proof of the utility of railroad conveyance could not be desired than was afforded on this occasion; for, independently of the expedition and comfort of such a mode of travelling, it possesses the additional advantage of regulated fares; whereas, some of the coach proprietors here seized the occasion to charge more than double the usual rates for passengers; and if gentlemen who had got so far as Wolverhampton, or Birmingham, or

Whitmore, "by rail," demurred to such charges, they were "railed at in good set terms."

THE SHOW YARD.

On Tuesday morning, the Show Yard for Implements was thrown open to visitors; and the assortment of every description of agricultural implement and machine which modern skill and ingenuity have brought to such perfection was equal to that at any previous meeting of the Society. To attempt giving you a list and description of these would be to bespeak the entire space of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; but the Society have rendered this unnecessary, for they have published a complete catalogue of the whole, which such of your agricultural and scientific readers as were not here at the Show can readily obtain at the Society's rooms in Hanover-square. The ground selected for the Show Yard for Stock and Implements combines great natural scenic beauty with convenience, being on the new race-course, which is but ten minutes' walk from the centre of the town. Over twelve acres were occupied by the inclosed yard, which presented the appearance of a compact little town, with one dazzling roof of white canvas. The Implement Yard consisted of eighteen sheds, each 250 feet long, and the Cattle Yard of twenty sheds of the same length. The yard for the trial of Implements afforded a very interesting sight, the different steam apparatus for agricultural purposes being here set to work. The show of cattle was also both large and varied, some of the best specimens of the respective classes of fat stock being exhibited.

The Council Dinner took place this day in the Music Hall, a very beautiful modern construction. His Grace the Duke of Richmond presided, supported by a numerous and distinguished company. To-morrow (Thursday) will be the Pavilion Dinner, where accommodation has been provided for 1200 persons. There will be a ball in the evening, in the Music Hall, under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond, and a large number of the local nobility and gentry.

The weather to-day has been extremely fine, and the number of visitors considerably increased.

On Friday, the proceedings terminate with a general meeting of the Council and Members, at the Town Hall.

The Theatre has been open every night during the week, under the management of Mr. Bennett; the attendance was good—for the provinces.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

On Monday, the following prizes were awarded to the several exhibitors of these implements, &c. A prize of £10 was awarded to Earl Ducie, for a wrought-iron cultivator or scarifier with five tines, covering a space of 40 inches; invented by John Morton, of Whitfield Example Farm; improved and manufactured by Richard Clyburn, of Uley, near Dursley. A prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Cornes, for a chaff cutting machine, with three knives, to be worked by two men or machinery; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, for a set of strong iron harrows, for three horses; invented by Samuel Taylor, of Cotton-end, Bedford, and manufactured by the exhibitors. £10 to Mr. Hornsby, for a two-row drill presser, invented, improved, and manufactured by the



MR. RANSOME.

EARL SPENCER.

MR. GRANTHAM.

PHILIP FUSEY, ESQ.

JONAS WEBB, ESQ.

HENRY HANDLEY, ESQ.

EARL TALBOT.

GEORGE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.



THE CATTLE SHEDS, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved churn, invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. James, for a machine for weighing live cattle and farm produce generally; invented by M. George, of Paris, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved portable steaming apparatus for roots, &c.; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Locock, for a patent one-way plough, with Ransome's patent trussed iron beams; invented by the exhibitor, and improved by him, in the details of form of mould-boards and head-draught, and manufactured by J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich. £5 to Mr. Bruce, for a skim plough; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Read, for a subsoil pulverizer, with iron beam and handles; invented by the exhibitor; improved by Benjamin Stratton, of Bristol, and manufactured by Richard Stratton, of Bristol. £10 to Mr. Croskill, for a patent clod-crusher roller; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £15 to Mr. Newberry, for a five-rowed dibbling machine, invented and improved by Saunder and Newberry, of Hook Norton, and manufactured by the exhibitor. This implement, which gained a £10 prize at Liverpool when in an imperfect state, consists of five cast-iron dibbling wheels, as described last year; improvements since then have been effected by a more perfect mode of feeding the dibbles by metal feed-rollers, and the introduction of a metal slide instead of a brush. £10 to Mr. Deane, for a machine for crushing linseed, rape, and other seeds of

an oily nature; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Hill, for a wrought-iron sheep-fold; invented by Mr. W. A. Mann, of Throwley-house, Feversham, and manufactured by the exhibitor.

A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Dickon for an iron horse-hoe, invented and manufactured by Benjamin Dawson, of Caistor. One of the peculiar merits of this implement is the facility with which it is capable of being adjusted to rows of any width, and to any proper depth.

A silver medal was also awarded to Mr. Bentall for a patent seed depositor, invented and manufactured by the exhibitor. It is thus described:—"The machine was invented at the suggestions of agriculturists who have for many years practised dibbling. It is put into the hands of the children to use, instead of dropping the corn out of their hands in the usual way. The evil experienced under the present system is, the irregularity of the dropping, thereby wasting seed and injuring the crop, by the profusion of seed put into the holes. This machine will tend to give increased employment to the labourers and children, and save (at least) a bushel of corn on every acre dibbled under the present system. The weight of the machine will not exceed 1½ lb."

A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Hill for the general character of his exhibition of implements.

Mr. Richmond received a silver medal for an improved machine for washing vegetables, constructed with a rack and pinion, so that the cylinder con-

taining the vegetables may be raised out of the water and emptied into a trough or barrow with the greatest ease.

Mr. E. Thomas received a silver medal for a scarifier or cultivator, described as follows:—"Made of wrought iron, with seven mortices, in which the teeth are fastened with keys. It has four wheels. The two front wheels are 15 inches diameter, with a T axle going through a bush in the frame; the back wheels are 30 inches diameter, with a crank axle. Attached to this axle there is a segment, which carries a chain; the other end of this chain is fastened to another segment on the end of a lever. To this lever another chain is attached, which runs under a pulley on the frame, and is connected to the T axle at the top. The lever serves to lift up or let down the frame, so as to set the teeth at any required depth; this is indicated by figures on the guide bar of the lever."

The following prizes were awarded for miscellaneous articles:—
£10 to Mr. Frere, for a Norwegian harrow; £10 to Mr. Vingo, for a seed planter; £2 to Mrs. Cartmell, for a weighing machine; £2 to Earl Ducie, for a corn crusher; £2 to Mr. Harkes, for a horse-hoe; £5 to Mr. Croskill, for an improved horse cart; £5 to Mr. Read, for a fire-engine; £3 to Mr. Hornsby, for an oil-cake breaker; £10 to Mr. Sanday, for a winnowing machine; £5 to Mr. Phillips, for a turnip cutter; £5 to Mr. Spencer, for a chaff cutter; £3 to Wedlake and Thomson, for a hay-making machine; £5

(Continued on page 44.)



MR. ELLIOT.

W. BLACKER, ESQ.

EARL OF HARDWICK. GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XIII.

Ye are soon past away,
Ye vernal gales that lightly fann'd our brow!
It seems but yesterday
We said, They come; and ye are absent now!

Oh! ye were beautiful
At morn's soft twilight, and at day's glad noon,
And at eve's holy lull—
But surely, surely ye are past too soon!

It was not thus of old,
At that sweet era when ye used to play
'Midst boyish locks of gold—
Ye were not then so swift to flee away!

No! when ye bade farewell,
So long the season had remain'd the same,
Our memories scarce could tell
The things that happen'd to us ere it came.

Now childhood's vision fails;
Yet there are feelings we would keep as men;—
Oh, ye pure vernal gales,
Linger among us as ye linger'd then!

"Nay, hush! our wings pursue
An unchang'd course since first they track'd the air;
We hasten not; 'tis you,
O sons of dust, that are not what ye were!"

"Each morn was like a Spring,
Each noon a Summer, ere your childhood fled!
And Eve was wont to bring
A lingering Autumn, with its tints of red.

"So it seem'd then; but now,
Spring, Summer, Autumn pass so soon away,
They fade on each chang'd brow,
The Morning, Noon, and Eve of one sad day!

"The change is in your hearts!
Blame ye not us—'tis Manhood's common doom;
With Youth real life departs;
Once pass its boundary, and behold the tomb!

"So, when the whirlpool's sway
Has drawn the seaman's craft—oh! strive to win
His old track as he may,
The circles lessen, till it sucks him in!"

And is it thus, indeed?
Ye vernal gales! spread, spread your glorious wings,
And haste ye on with speed—
Our hearts shall turn, and think of better things!

Oh! we have been too fond
Of earthly flowers—have twin'd them round our brow—
Have had no thought beyond—
We'll tear them down, and seek far brighter now!

We'll seek that isle of rest,
Around whose shores Time's wave has vainly roll'd;
And in that prospect blest,
Will quietly and sacredly grow old!

R. R. S.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

Pluck the flowers when half blown, and place them in a closely-covered earthen vessel, dipping them, with the stalk, downward, in equal quantities of water and verjuice, mixed with a small quantity of bay-salt. The vessel must be kept closed, and in a warm place; and then, if, on the coldest day in winter, the flowers be taken out, washed in cold water, and held before a gentle fire, they will open as if in their usual bloom.

PIGEON EXPRESSSES.

The following will be read with interest in connexion with the engravings of Pigeon Expresses, in the volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS just completed, page 341. The system of communication by means of carrier-pigeons, between London and Paris, is carried on to a very considerable extent, and at a great cost. There are several perfect establishments kept up by parties interested in the quick transmission of intelligence, at the ports of Dover and Calais, and at regular distances on the roads of the two countries; whence the birds are exchanged in regular order, as they return with their little billet. The interruption occasioned by the hours of night is made up by a man on horseback, who, again, at daylight, on arriving at a pigeon-station, transfers his despatch to the keeper, who has his bird in readiness. The distance, by day, is accomplished in less than eight hours. It has been found that hawks have proved themselves dangerous enemies even to these quick-flighted birds; and a premium of half-a-crown is paid for every hawk's head produced. The pay of a keeper is £50 a year; and when this is added to the cost of food, and the expense of sending the pigeons on from station to station, to be ready for their flight home, it will appear that the service is attended with considerable outlay. The duty of training young birds, and the management of the old ones—in feeding them at proper times, and in keeping them in the dark till they are thrown up, is very responsible, and almost unceasing. A good bird is not supposed to last more than two years. —Mr. Thompson's Note-Book of a Naturalist.

GETTING YOUR HAND IN.

Whenever a pickpocket gets out of practice (says a New York paper), he needs some little exertion to get his hand in.

TO CHANGE THE COLOUR OF A ROSE.

If the stem of a white rose be placed in a solution of yellow prussiate of potash for four or five hours, and then placed in a solution of sulphate of iron, the colour will be changed to a delicate primrose, while the fragrance remains unchanged.

RAILROADS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There are 638½ miles of railroads in the State of New York, which cost for construction, 19,606,737 dollars 30 cents.; for repairs and running, 799,762 dollars 81 cents. The receipts have been 1,893,658 dollars 59 cents.

ELDERLY ACTRESSES.

Miss Tidswell, Mrs. Colman (Mrs. Gibbs theatrically), Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Harlowe, Mrs. Ivers (mother of Mrs. Orger), Mrs. Bannister (widow of the immortal Jack), Mrs. Wallack (mother of the Brigand), are all living. Their united ages exceed 660 years.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

A newly-invented musket has recently been tried at Potsdam (Prussia), with perfect success. It will carry from 1000 to 1200 paces, and will fire 17 times in a minute.

ELOQUENCE OF THE CREEK INDIANS.

The last American papers give an account of an assembly of Creek Indians. Black Dog, the Osage chief, a man of great stature, about seven feet, powerful frame, with a voice attractive and commanding, spoke about five and a half minutes to this effect:—"Brothers, your talk is good, but your beef is better." He and each of his party consumed, the first four days, 12lb of beef, falling then to 8lb, which rate they maintained throughout the time they remained.

KEEPING THE UNITIES.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, held a short time ago, one of the speakers declared that they "would make the walls of Rome totter in Nottingham."

RIVER TRAFFIC.

By the iron steam boats alone which pass from London bridge to Chelsea, there were conveyed last year 2,300,000 persons.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

In foreign countries, instead of the common muzzle, which irritates the dog by keeping the mouth closed, and prevents drinking, the dogs wear a kind of wire nose bag, strapped sufficiently tight to the head, which does not confine the mouth, but permits drinking. With this guard a dog cannot bite. The expense is very trifling.

AUSTRIAN STATISTICS.

We learn by a German Journal that the Austrian provinces contain 7,315 manufactories, amongst which there are 1072 privileged ones. The other establishments connected with trade amount to 674,915; in Trasy, there are 49,629; on the frontier called the military one, 18,472. Vienna alone contains 25,061; and the rest of Lower Austria, 43,403. Bohemia possesses 126,593; Lombardy, 118,722; Venice, 87,014; and Dalmatia, only 6790.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SPEECH.

Dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick-bats, and clubs, into fruit trees, to knock down the fruit—if they would let it alone, it would fall of itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked, as to go to war and kill one another—if they would let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the last thing I wonder at most of all is, the conduct of young women—if they would stay at home, the young men would come after them.

TEETOTALISM.

"Arrah, Teddy, dear, will you tell me what is the meaning of teetotalism? Is it repale?" Teddy took his pipe out of his mouth, and deliberately said, "It's not repale, Dennis, but it's like it. Repale is dividing a sister from her mother. Teetotalism is cutting the heart out of a man, and sticking a lump of cold water in its place."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

What has come over the pure spirit of civilisation that she should be so libelled, both by the acts of potentates and people, as she has been within the intelligence of the last few days? Really, upon some points, a former barbarism might well look back upon us with a kind of cruel pride in the modern imitations of its ancient ferocity; and if superstition had not been driven to death by the elevations of piety and the progress of useful knowledge, by the liberal tendency of religious faith and hope, we might almost fancy that the Cassandra-like frenzies and prophecies of such delusionists as Lady Hester Stanhope and others of an absorbing fanaticism in the foretelling of world-tumult for evermore at hand, were approaching those of the Trojan lady in verity, from the startling incidents of blood and murder that have been covering society with their reproach.

It was only last week that we recorded and illustrated a dreadful affray at Ballinassig, in the south of Ireland, between the Police and the People. The inquest on the bodies of those who were slain in that lamentable collision is not yet over; but, since that disaster, there has been an engagement between Orangemen and Catholics, in the north, and more blood spilt, and more life sacrificed. Anon, Barcelona disturbs Spain, and revolt springs up there in other places; executions and butcheries are the order of the day; and the trade of massacre, which has so long distinguished that ferocious country, seems as if it were never to be allayed. Meanwhile, the Commentaries made by this Journal upon the matters in abeyance between the Government and the Colonial Office, in reference to New Zealand, have been followed by others from the unfortunate Colony—more like the "Commentaries of the Cæsar," ever oracular with war. The natives have destroyed a town in the Bay of Islands—defeated, or at least repulsed, our troops—dis-mayed the fugitive citizens into taking refuge in the ships—and plundered their deserted habitations of all—ay, to the uttermost farthing—all they possessed.

Last of all, and infinitely worst of all, is the news which must appal the enlightened spirit of France—strike terror into her civilisation—and deeply and dreadfully afflict the heart of her King, who, whatever his love of ambition, and his belief in the policy of employing large armies of Frenchmen in the expense and sacrifice of Colonial aggrandisement, has still preserved a strong personal respect from all Europe for his approved humanity, and the credit of an affectionate presence in his domestic circle, which must be shamed and haunted by the terrific barbarity that has been perpetrated in his name.

A French Colonel—Pelissier by name—having shut up six hundred Arabs in a cave, ordered their general massacre by burning and suffocation, and the brutal sentence was carried into effect. Six hundred human souls perished in that dire adventure of ferocity, and the heart of Europe is now burning with the blood and shame of that tremendous terror. The immensity of the cruelty passed belief: its corroboration has forced it upon us. It is needless to say that the mercy, the patriotism, the generosity, and the national vanity of a country which boasts of its civilised regeneration, are almost tortured with dismay. The crime is crying to Heaven even from the very heart of France.

It is curious that a direct parallel to this enormity occurred in the French warfare of the 16th century, and is narrated by Sismondi in his History of the Republic of Italy.

"A party of citizens and of inhabitants of the neighbouring plains had chosen a place of refuge in the mountains, at whose base Vicenza is situated, where there is a vast cave, named the Grotto of Masano, or Longaro. 6000 unfortunate beings had retired there with all their goods; the women and children were at the back of the grotto, and the men guarded its entrance. A captain of French adventurers, named L'Hérission, discovered this retreat, and with his troop made vain efforts to penetrate into it; but foiled by its obscurity and its windings, he resolved to suffocate all within it. He filled with faggots the part he had occupied, and set fire to them. Some nobles of Vicenza who were among the refugees, now intreated the French to make an exception in their favour, and to let them ransom themselves, their wives, and children, and all of noble blood. But the peasants, their companions in misfortune, exclaimed that they should all perish or be saved together. The whole cavern was now in flames, and its entrance resembled the mouth of a furnace. The adventurers waited till the fire had finished its terrible ravages, to enter the cave and withdraw the booty which they had purchased by such horrible cruelty. All had perished by suffocation, except one young man, who had placed himself near a chink through which a little air had reached him. None of the bodies were disfigured by the fire; but their attitudes sufficiently indicated the agonies they had undergone before death. Several women were delivered in these torments, and their infants died with them. When the adventurers brought back their booty to the camp, and recounted the mode of their obtaining it, they excited universal indignation. The Chevalier Bayard went himself to the cavern with the Provost Marshal, and caused him to hang in his presence, and in the midst of this scene of horror, two of the wretches who had kindled the fire. But this punishment was not sufficient to efface from the minds of the Italians the memory of so great a barbarity."

The last sentence of this narrative will apply with two-fold force after this modern outrage to the present enemies of France in Algiers. By the Arabs this outrage will never be forgotten, and the true future interpretation of the horrible massacre will be a war of extermination for the natives or for the French. The blood and treasure that must be wasted in the struggle—the fearful deeds enacted—the fearful passions aroused, will proclaim the curse of modern history to after time.

At home we are driving on the game of Parliament, and we verily believe that rather than not get into the recess quickly Ministers would hire a special train to take them there. All the heavy bills are travelling like luggage on the Birmingham line, and will soon arrive at their destination—the Royal Consent!

Elections, too, have been making a stir, and the Government has triumphed in the election of its Solicitor-General; but Cambridge has been bolstered alike in its conquest and defeat, and there has been a stand-up fight in the streets—very little to the honour of the partisans of either candidate. When will Englishmen arrive at that degree of political philosophy which will enable them to express their wishes and opinions with the voice of Peace?

The railways progress heartily, but we have been this week somewhat shocked by disclosures respecting members of the Board of Ordnance, and the conduct of a Government solicitor, in regard to shares, which again force us to urge the strong necessity for public integrity in political men, and unstained disinterestedness in the official conduct of their functional duties.

Thir Grand Duke Constantine has been promised in Athens a reception neither better nor higher than he would receive in Poland if she were free, and he has accordingly abandoned his visit. He has made himself obnoxious even in the city of the Sultan, and in visiting the Mosque of St. Sophie the crowd pressed him "to the ground." The Prince was, in fact, prostrated on the pavement from which he had a moment before ordered his followers to repulse his co-religionists from the temple of their worship! Sad and unseemly are these bursts of Autocratic rage.

The departure of the Experimental Squadron from Spithead, and the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, have been features of cheerful and national interest in the adventures of the week, and our page bestows upon them a merited celebration.

Public amusements, the Italian Opera excepted, have given signs of flagging a little. But at Her Majesty's Theatre there has been a grand ballet demonstration; such a one, in fact, is not likely often to occur again. Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Tagliioni, and Lucie Grah, all dancing in one composition, into which Perrot had woven the characteristic graces of all the different styles of these heroines of perfection. It was truly a wonderful composition. By the way, *à propos* of celebrated dancers, Duvernay has been this week married to Mr. Lyne Stephens.

Books are thickening around us, and some interesting publications are within view. We shall have literary entertainment galore, but the stirring pleasures and occupations of a London season of session are, towards the close of Parliament, gradually beginning to subside into a calm.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The Committee of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association have come to the resolution of making a vigorous appeal to the public, for the purpose of inducing all classes to co-operate more earnestly and actively than they have hitherto done in the efforts of the Association to discontinue the late hours of business, and which the Committee appear to think can only be accomplished by the abstaining of the public from evening shopping. This appeal it is intended to make by means of a short essay or tract, for which a prize is to be offered, in order that the best possible work upon the subject may be obtained, and when this is done, it is to be sent to every household in London. Such a step will of course entail considerable expense, and part of the plan of the Committee is to raise a fund of £5000, to carry the main object into effect. The object the Association has in view is one of great importance, and well deserving of support.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

The only novelty at this house has been the *début* of a young lady, whose name, we hear, is Smythson, as *Zerlina* in Auber's opera of the "Syrén." She is a pupil of Madame Feron, and reflects the greatest credit upon that lady's plan of tuition, her success having been most decided. She possesses an excellent soprano voice, of good compass, very voluble, and accomplishing most difficult passages with apparent facility. With this, however, she has much to learn in the way of stage business; but there appears to be all the perception and intelligence required to enable her to assume a leading position, and we may prophecy a very successful career for her, as soon as the feeling of timidity and awkwardness attendant upon a first appearance shall have worn off. We believe the father of the *débutante* has been for some years connected with the theatrical world, not appearing on the boards, but principally engaged in various capacities before the curtain. He has every reason to be proud of his daughter's success.

LYCEUM.

A version of Mr. Jerrold's amusing "Caudle" papers was produced at this house last week; but not even Mr. Keeley's inimitable acting as the loquacious *Mrs. Caudle* could entirely avert a few unmusical sounds that greeted its conclusion; at the same time, we must in justice state that the applause predominated. Dramatic writers have yet to understand clearly the difference between the humour that appeals to the eye in a comic periodical, and that which speaks to the ear in a large audience. Some of *Mrs. Caudle's* drollest bits, although given with that careful perception which distinguishes Mr. Keeley's acting, failed to raise the slightest ruffle of laughter. And the spirit of the lectures was somewhat misunderstood by the adapter. *Caudle* is not a sot, but a victim; the sympathies of the listeners should go with him entirely; and on his sufferings depends the chief interest raised by the curtain colloquies. After all, the bare subject is essentially undramatic; it can be alone made attractive by establishing an extraneous interest, and then the merit of the original is in a measure lost. The humorous graphic detail which affords such amusement in the reading must prove fatal to a piece at the stage; and the absence of action and situation must prove fatal to a piece at all times, however admirably written and played.

On Monday a new farce, and we believe an entirely original one, was brought out, called "An Object of Interest," the idea being that of representing Mrs. Keeley as a servant maid anxious to become a heroine—a "victim of unmerited persecution," as the chief female characters of domestic dramas are styled in the suffering virtue line, which the adventures of "Susan Hoppley" brought into fashion. The piece could not be said to achieve any great success, although the notion was a capital one, and some of the situations comical enough. The applause, however, at the conclusion, was not mixed with any of those unpleasant sounds, which both actors and authors are so keenly alive to hear, and yet so ready, having heard them, to attribute to any cause but the simple real one. The clever little children still continue to attract by their dancing; and "Cinderella" appears to send everybody home in good spirits.

ST. JAMES'S.

The season of the French Plays at this house has arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion, and Mr. Mitchell deserves the thanks of all who admire first-rate acting and delicately pointed dialogue for his indefatigable exertions in placing before us the best pieces and the best actors of the contemporary Paris stage. A record of the past performances may not be altogether uninteresting.

The season commenced January 27th, the series of English plays given by Mr. Mitchell in Paris concluding only on the 11th. The *écrit* attending these performances, and the compliment paid to the spirited *entrepreneur* by the French King, would appear to have given a new interest to the French plays in London, as the performances here commenced with more brilliancy, and under more encouraging auspices, than in any previous season. Lafont and Mdlle. Nathali immediately established themselves as leading favourites with the *habitués* of the theatre. They were succeeded by the great actor Frederic Lemaître and Mdlle. Clarisse. The effect produced by these accomplished artists, especially the former, in "La Dame de St. Tropez," and Lemaître's inimitable acting in "Robert Macaire" and "Don César de Bazan," is well known.

Upon the arrival of Mdlle. Plessy, who appeared on the 21st of March, an entire change in the style of performances took place, which continued for two months with increasing attraction. Ravel followed, and played on the same evenings with Plessy, by which arrangement the most elegant comedies and most amusing farces of the Palais Royal could be seen on the same evening. Ravel was succeeded by Regnier, one of the most popular artists of the Theatre Français, and the most celebrated productions of the high school of French dramatic literature were then brought forward with excellent effect. We may mention Beaumarchais' "Marriage de Figaro," and Mdlle. Bonval. "Le Mari à la Campagne," one of the latest and most popular comedies of the Theatre Français, achieved a great success. Then came Achard, whose spirited natural acting, *bonhomie*, and sweet voice, left so favourable an impression last season. Who, that once heard him, can forget his charming song, of the different attractions of the two Grisettes, to the air of the "Pas Syrien"?

The season concluded with the appearance of Arnal, an admirable light comedian, and the creator—to use a French expression—of several of the principal characters in pieces, the translations of which were so favourably received at various times in our own theatres. The theatre was open seventy-one nights, and in this time eighty-four pieces were produced, fifty of which were entirely new to this country. This shows the energy of the management; and the marked patronage which the theatre received from her Majesty, as well as the compliment she paid to Mr. Mitchell, by being present at his benefit, shows that his spirited endeavours to provide a first-rate entertainment were appreciated in the highest quarters. We believe, on that occasion our Queen graciously expressed a hope that the season had been prosperous: we can state, advisedly, that it has been so. Indeed, we opine that equally profitable results would accrue from opening the theatre in the dull season of the autumn and winter months, when the Opera is closed, and there is no rival amusement likely to attract the *beau monde*, and the intellectual admirers of refined and admirable acting who may be in town at that period.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no foreign dramatic speculation attempted in this country that has created a greater sensation in our musical circles than the advent of the entire company from the Belgian capital. For the first time English amateurs have been enabled to judge of the decided superiority of a perfect *ensemble* over the attractions of isolated exertions. We have seen and heard great singers achieve triumphs with wretched choruses and indifferent orchestras, and even vocalists of genius have been associated with a noble band, but the combination of such accomplished instrumentalists, of admirable chorus singers—who act as well as sing—and of highly gifted artists in the leading parts, has been an unprecedented event in our musical annals. The Brussels Company at Covent Garden Theatre, and now at Drury Lane, in short has been the great "fact" of the season. We believe that important results are likely to follow these unrivalled performances. It is impossible that the managers of our lyrical establishments can remain insensible to their manifold beauties. The system of "stars" has received a death blow by the appearance of an association of conscientious artists, respecting religiously the scores of the great masters, whose inspiration they are charged to interpret. There has been no cutting out of "repeats," no unwarrantable mutilations, no scandalous liberties taken with compositions, but the thoughts and intentions of composers have been respected; and there has been no unnatural warfare of interests. The band has not essayed to play down the singers, nor have the singers, in their turn, endeavoured to assume an undue prominence. Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and "Huguenots," Halevy's "Reine de Chypre," Donizetti's "Favorite" and "Lucia," Auber's "Masaniello" and "Diamant de la Couronne," Paer's "Maitre de Chapelle," Adams' "Chalet," &c., all great works of very opposite schools, have been faithfully and eloquently represented. The enthusiasm of our own professors has been as generously displayed as that of the independent amateurs. High art is of no country, and its votaries belong to all nations. The French version of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," given at Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday night, was a great musical treat. The accompaniments were deliciously executed under the steady conductorship of M. Charles Hanssens, a venerable musician, who reminds one forcibly of the celebrated Habeneck of Paris. The uniformity in the mode of bowing amongst the stringed instrumentalists augurs well of the Flemish school. Their precision, delicacy, and brilliancy, are quite apparent. The wind players are admirable: the oboe, flute, clarinet, bassoon, and the brass band, are evidently great *soloists*, as proved when an *obbligato* is to be heard; but their proficiency does not prompt them to attempt to destroy the effect of the whole. One artist must be specially mentioned, for his unrivalled execution absolutely revolutionizes orchestral playing; we allude to the performer on the kettle-drums. It is impossible to describe adequately the marvellous sounds he produces. His novel manner of placing the drums, and his peculiar use of striking them, are studies in acoustics. Hear the thrilling effect he excites in the "William Tell" overture, and in the dagger-scene of the "Huguenots," and the unprecedented sway of this performer will be understood thoroughly. Madame Laborde has distinguished herself on several occasions as the *prima donna*, but in *Lucie* she was quite triumphant, and, next to Persiani (who has left a hopeless gap), is, perhaps, the best representative of Scott's exquisite creation. The perfect truth of intonation, remarkable distinctness, and brilliant precision of Madame Laborde's execution, brought down rapturous expressions of delight from the crowded audience. Her introductory *solo*, duet with Laborde, who enacted *Edgar*, and mad scene, were masterpieces of dramatic expression, as well as of vocal excellence. Laborde's vocalization is sometimes restrained and harsh, but he is an artist of great power. If his death-scene was inferior to the acting of Moriani, his singing was, on the whole, far preferable to the Italian artist, who has been prodigiously over-rated. M. Laurent Quilievier's *Enrico* was second only to Tamburini's, and that is the highest praise that can be awarded to the Belgian baritone. The minor parts of *Raimondo* and *Arturo* were ably sustained by Bellecour and Tisserant. The choruses were splendid, as usual, and distanced completely anything ever before heard. Donizetti was here, indeed, done justice to; and the pathetic "Scottish Lament" in the last act, and the burst of mingled emotions in the quartet, "Chi rittiene il mio furore," and final chorus of the second act, were absolutely startling. The auditory felt that they were hearing these noble compositions for the first time, and cheered vociferously. Of the final performances of this Company we must defer a notice until our next publication.

A more magnificent sight cannot be pictured to the imagination than that which presented itself when the squadron had reached St. Helen's. As far as the eye could behold, the waters were covered with countless vessels, all

Nothing shall induce us to create one word about the Armistice Club Match of Monday, a domestic perpetration from Greenwich to Greenwich, a first-class passage in aquatics; but we sympathize the more of Finner's waste we sing the *Yarn-tale* of interest. Note—the *Rosalia* of Douglas Bay—suppose as little known to our fellow-citizens as *Isle's Day* or the *Isle* of *Isle*. We don't ask the reader was he ever in the *Isle* of *Man*—we don't suppose him the *Wandering Jew*—but we ask him, did he ever see anybody that ever saw any one else who was? Unless such a singular accident has occurred to him, he knows no more of it than if it had never risen from the bottom of the sea, or lounged out from the coast of Westmoreland. Anticipating his ignorance, having just arrived from the remote region, we hasten to tell him all we saw there. On entering Douglas Bay, we found it crowded with yachts of all clubs and sizes, from the noble *Flower of Farnon*, with the *Marquis* of *Crystal* on board, down to the *Fluores* of the hermit, fleet now fishing with great *cast* off the northern shores of the *Isle*. These vessels had all their flags half-mast high, in consequence of the demise of the governor, who died a few days since under

KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.—This match was on Wednesday brought to a conclusion by a result which compelled all the backers of Kent to hand over their bets. The county lost the match by 80 runs, scoring but 94 in their second innings.



EXTERIOR OF THE PAVILION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

(Continued from page 41.)
to Lieutenant Vibert, for a compound lever power; £10 to Earl Ducie, for a thrashing and dressing machine; £10 to Mr. Dean, for a steam-engine; £5 to Mr. Cambridge, for a steam-engine; £2 to Mr. Hill, for a granary crane.
At the stand of Mr. Nicholson, of Newark, our attention was drawn to an article we scarcely expected to meet with amongst a collection of agricul-

tural implements—a patent copying press, on a simple and novel construction. The principal novelty is, that the wedge is adopted to give the pressure instead of the screw.

We annex portraits of some of the most distinguished agriculturists, several of whom were present at the Shrewsbury Meeting; among whom are Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge; the Earl

Talbot; Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; Mr. Stephen Grantham, who has obtained many prizes for Southdown sheep; the Earl Spencer; and Mr. Ransome, the agricultural implement manufacturer, of Ipswich. In the second group are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. G. Tollett; Mr. Blacker, of Armagh; and Mr. Elliot. In the allegorical group at page 40, is a Medallion Portrait of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the present year.



DINNER IN THE PAVILION.



THE EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

OPENING OF THE CARTOON EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

On Monday last this National Exhibition was opened gratuitously to the public, and thousands have since availed themselves of the privilege. Our artist has sketched the vast apartment, with one exception (at

Padua) the largest Hall in Europe. The Cartoons, Coloured Sketches, and Frescoes are ranged upon the south wall, and upon the screen raised at a short distance from the north wall, so as to allow a passage to the Law Courts. The old walls are literally "gay with life and colour." The Statues are arranged better than last year; the figures of the double line face inwards, having their backs turned to the Cartoons

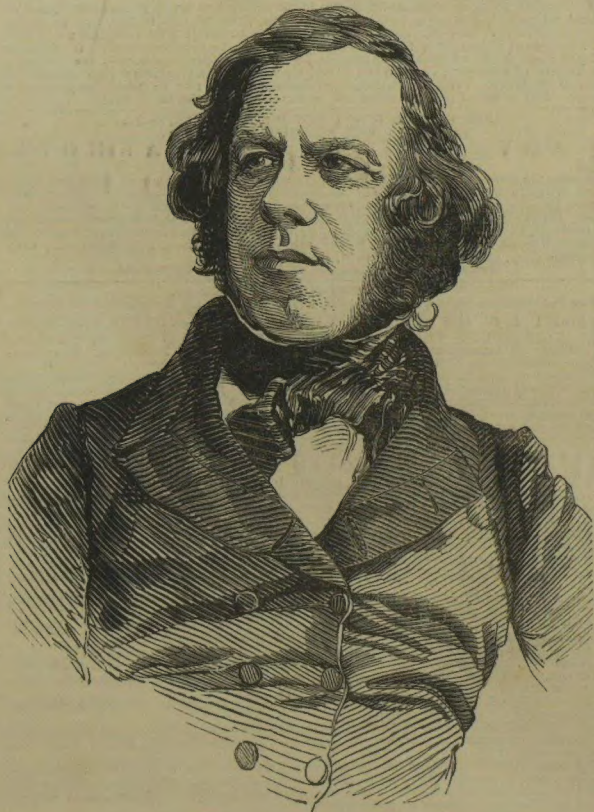
on the walls, so that the Hall is divided into three aisles, and the spectators, in examining the Sculpture, are separated from the greater number who linger by the Cartoons.

Our Engraving shows a general view of the Hall, the Frescoes of M^cClise and Cope in the foreground. Next week we shall resume our illustration of the Cartoons.

DEATH OF J. AUGUSTINE WADE, THE POET AND COMPOSER.

"Broke is the branch that might have grown full high,
And withered is Apollo's laurel bough." MARLOWE.

Every lover of music and of poetry will regret to learn the decease of Augustine Wade who died on Tuesday last at No. 340, Strand, in his forty-fourth year.



THE LATE MR. J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Mr. Wade's erratic career prevented him from assuming that position which his genius must otherwise have commanded, for a man of greater universal attainments has been rarely met with. He was a native of Ireland, and born at the residence of the celebrated Henry Grattan, where his mother was visiting at the time of his birth. When a boy, between nine and ten years of age, Mr. Wade left home, presented himself at the gate of Trinity College, Dublin, and, addressing the porter in Latin, according to usage, obtained his admission. He was a pupil of, and especial favourite of Dr. Sands. Mr. Wade gained high academical distinction.

He subsequently studied as a surgeon, but ultimately adopted music as a profession. His opera of "The Two Houses of Grenada" was successfully produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and the easy, flowing style of his melodies afforded the hope that he would have maintained a leading position amongst our native composers. His ballads of "Love was once a little boy" and "Meet me by moonlight" attained an almost unprecedented popularity. He also composed an oratorio called "The Prophecy," and was the author of "The Dwellings of Fancy," "Song of the Flowers," &c. His last work was "The Hand-Book to the Pianoforte," with a very clever essay on the genius of that instrument, and a valuable introduction to harmony and counterpoint. Our columns have been often graced with many beautiful effusions of his muse and musical inspiration.

Mr. Wade was a classical scholar, a master of modern languages, an accomplished instrumentalist, and a profound theorist. He was agreeable and courteous in personal character and conversation, generous and frank in disposition. Had he possessed more persevering industry, his excellent scholarship and natural genius would have secured to him more substantial results. We lament to learn that he has left a widow totally unprovided for.

MEYERBEER.

This celebrated composer was born at Berlin, the 5th September, 1794. His father, John Beer, a rich landholder, had several children, one of whom afterwards became a dramatic poet of much merit, and the author of a celebrated tragedy, entitled "The Pariah." His brother, Jacques Meyerbeer, also gave early indications of that dramatic genius, which, united with his musical talent, has made him one of the most effective composers of the day. He enjoyed, through his father's affection and foresight, the advantages of an extensive and liberal education, and soon became remarkable above all for his musical taste. At seven years of age he already performed on the piano at public concerts; but it was not till he had reached the age of fifteen that he commenced his deeper and more scientific musical studies. He was fortunate in his choice of a master. The Abbé Vogler, who was one of the greatest theorists, and certainly the first organist in Germany, had opened a school, which was numerously attended, and amongst the fellow pupils of Meyerbeer were young men whose names are now never spoken of but with the deepest admiration; such as Weber, Winter, Knecht, Ritter, Gaensbacher, &c., and the first of these was Meyerbeer's bosom friend. With such worthy subjects for emulation, it is not wonderful that the young musician's genius daily expanded. At eighteen years of age he produced his first opera, "La Fille de Jephthé." In this production all the ancient scholastic rules were strictly observed. It obtained a fair portion of success, and the Abbé Vogler, in his enthusiasm, signed the *brevet* of a *maestro* for the young composer, adding his blessing, and giving up his tutelage.

At Vienna, Meyerbeer appeared as a pianist; he acquired, however, such a reputation, that he was entrusted with the composition of an opera for the Court, entitled "The Two Caliphs." This, however, was a complete failure. Italian music was, at that period, in the highest vogue, and Salieri, the author, a great friend of young Meyerbeer, advised his travelling in Italy, to acquire a style of composition more in unison with the prevailing taste. Once arrived there, the Italian music fascinated his imagination. Delighted with the sweet and flowing

melodies and varied manner of Rossini's "Tancredi," he immediately adopted this style, and wrote an opera for the famous Pisanini, entitled, "Romilda e Costanza," which he brought out in Padua, 1817, and which was very successful. In 1819, he wrote the music for Metastasio's "Semiramide Riconosciuta," and brought it out at the Grand Theatre of Turin; the same year, at Venice, he produced "Emma di Resburgo;" and both were extremely well received. In 1821, Meyerbeer, not unmindful of his native city, and anxious to redeem his fame, wrote, in the Italian style, "La Porte de Brandebourg," to



MEYERBEER.



THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—THE NOMINATION.

ings. He then referred in these terms to some tumultuous proceedings which had taken place:—"He was sorry that anything should have happened to mar the full effects of their triumph; that whilst it was being peaceably and harmlessly carried out, a collision took place, owing to the violent feelings of a number of their opponents, in consequence of which three unfortunate men, who were on the side of his friends, and conducting themselves inoffensively, were now lying on their beds, from the effects of the ill-usage which they had received. (Groans, and cries of "shame.") He would rather, he declared, that the Conservatives should be as they were, the victims in this outrage, than the aggressors. (Hear, hear.)"

Three cheers were given for the Solicitor-General at the conclusion of his speech.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the conduct of the "navvies" bearing Mr. Kelly's colours as very violent, and states that it had the effect of inducing retaliation on the part of the Whigs. He says, "On Tuesday Mr. Adair was escorted to the Hoop Hotel by a numerous procession of his friends, and had passed the end of Downing street, in which the Tory procession had halted, when some of his followers perceiving it stopped, began to hoot and groan. Their leaders vainly endeavoured to urge them onwards and to prevent a collision. A few of them boldly rushed down the street, and commenced an attack on Mr. Kelly's partisans, in which they were soon aided by others of their companions. Between 500 and 600 persons were immediately engaged in a general fight. The object of the Whigs was to capture the flags of their opponents, who defended them with determined courage, but suffered the loss of one or two. The combat became

state, made an incursion into Barnwell, where they met with their match. A dreadful row ensued, which the police at length stopped.

"One of the men who was injured, as mentioned by the Solicitor-General, was at the point of death. When I sent off my despatch another was in a bad state; but the third was pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery."

MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

The return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor-General, to Parliament for Cambridge, has only been gained by a majority of 17, another proof that even a man of first-rate talents finds it difficult to obtain popular support in the present state of public feeling, excited by the unexpected turns of Ministerial policy.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly is a member and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and first entered as a student in 1818, as pupil to Mr. Thomas Abraham, whom he left, and became the pupil of Mr. Wilkinson, of Pump court, Mr. Crowder, Queen's Counsel, being a pupil of that gentleman at the time. He afterwards took out his certificate, and acted as a special pleader until the 7th of May, 1824, Trinity Term, when he was called to the bar.

The late Sir William Webb Follett had been entered of the Inner Temple in the same year with Mr. Kelly (1818). They were constant readers together, and were called to the bar in the same term. Mr. Kelly and Sir W. Follett soon obtained a firm position at the bar, and were rival juniors, each being engaged in most of the principal and important causes brought before the Court, being separated only by the circuits—the one (Mr. Kelly) having chosen the Norfolk, and Sir W. Follett the Western circuit.

In 1835, on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the latter being appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Kelly first took his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on petition, unseated, and remained out until 1837, when, at the election—having been defeated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipswich.

At the general election, 1841, he was defeated; and although his opponents were unseated, and the election declared void, he declined to risk another contest, and again remained out of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy being thereby occasioned, he was, after a severe struggle, elected for Cambridge. He seems destined never to win Cambridge without a hard fight for it. On the death of Lord Abinger, Sir F. Pollock was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir W. Follett became Attorney-General; Mr. Kelly was then a competitor with Sir F. Thesiger, for the Solicitor-Generalship, but an unsuccessful one. At the bar he stands high for his legal reputation, and of the public he has gained the good opinion, for the spirit with which he identifies himself with his client. Sir F. Thesiger never met a more uncompromising opponent than Mr. Kelly, in the great distillery case, in which he defended the Messrs. Smith: his argument in support of the Writ of Error, in the case of O'Connell, before the House of Lords, was a display of great legal ability and research. He defended the Quaker Tawell, but not successfully; it was decidedly a bad case, and little could be done with it.

Mr. Kelly is verging on fifty years of age; he is rather short, but compactly built, with well-cut features. In his style of speaking he is very effective, and as Solicitor-General, he will be a great accession to the Government in the House. The closeness with which Mr. Kelly has trod upon the heels of the late Attorney-General is somewhat curious. Both entered as students the same year, read together, were called to the bar the same term, received silk gowns together, and after the remains of Sir W. Follett were conveyed to the tomb, Mr. Kelly was appointed Solicitor-General.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"R. W." Exeter, is thanked for his suggestion; but to carry it into operation would require more space than we have at command.

"G. D." Leeds.—Such problems are always acceptable.

"C. B." Liverpool.—Your problem can be solved in three moves, instead of five, easily.

"S. A. M. F."—See the note appended to our last week's diagram.

"94" should purchase M. Kuiper's collection of problems. We have not room to give the solutions alluded to. "Rook" or "Castle" indifferently; authorities are divided as to the derivation of the former.

"Parce."—"Oriental Chess, or Specimens of Hindostanee Excellence in that celebrated Game," was published in 1817. It is now out of print, but the most beautiful problems it contained were reprinted in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"Davis."—The first problem quoted from M. Kuiper's book in our number of the 5th would be greatly improved by placing the White Rook which stands on Q's 2nd on to Q's 4th sq.

"Juvenis."—Both the "Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club" and R. Q. B.'s "One Hundred Ends of Games" may be obtained at the office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"X. Y. Z."—The largest provincial Chess Club in England is that of Liverpool, which numbers about one hundred members.

"Septimus." Hastings.—There is a very promising Chess Club at Brighton, under the presidency of Captain Kennedy, of which both Lord Hervey and Captain Pechell are members.

"S. R. C." will, perhaps, have the goodness to send us corrected copies of his last two problems. The imperfect ones were destroyed.

"A. M. B."—Place the Rook at Q's 4th square.

"A Moderate Player."—Of course Black must be "forced" into checkmate, or the problem would be valueless. Try 77 again, you are quite wrong.

"W. H."—We cannot see how, in Mr. Breda's amended problem, mate can be given in four moves, when the King takes the Pawn; perhaps "W. H." will enlighten us.

"H. L. M., Farnmouth; "H. P."—Correct.

"Volary."—You may purchase a copy of Major Jacnisch's excellent work at Hastings, Carey-street. No; Major Jacnisch is a Russian, but the book is in French.

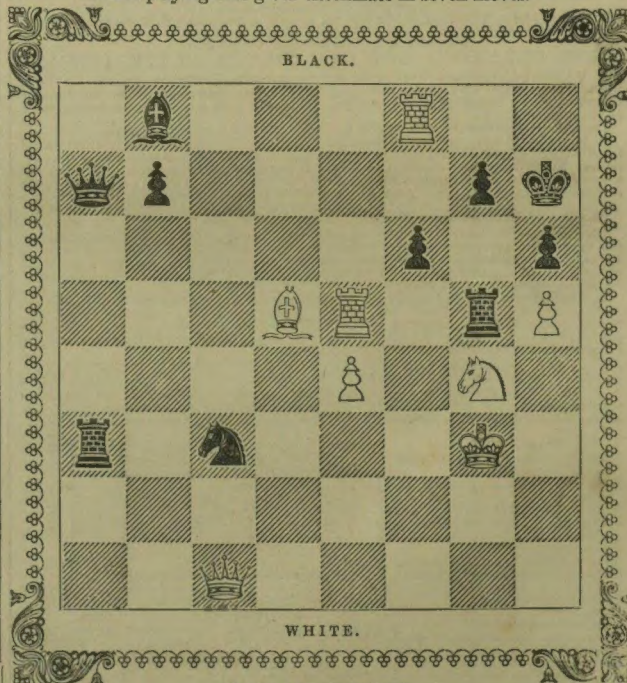
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 78.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) | K to R's 6th |
| 2. Kt to K B's 4th (ch) | K to R's 5th (best) |
| 3. R to R's 5th (ch) | K to Kt 5th |
| 4. Kt to K R's 6th (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 5. R to K B's 5th (ch) | K to his 6th |
| 6. Kt to Kt 4th (ch) | K to Q 5th |
| 7. R to Q's 5th (ch) | K takes P |
| 8. Kt to K's 3rd—mate | |

PROBLEM, No. 79.

This ingenious piece of play is taken from a collection of M.S. Problems in the possession of Mr. Lewis.

White playing first gives checkmate in seven moves.



CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following game, played by correspondence, is still pending between the amateurs of Gluckstadt and of Schleswig.

GAME No. 18.

- | WHITE (G.) | BLACK (S.) | WHITE (G.) | BLACK (S.) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 K P two | K P one | 12 K R to K sq | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 2 Q P two | Q P two | 13 Q to K Kt 4th | K B P one |
| 3 K P one | Q B P two | 14 Q to R 5th (ch) | K Kt P one |
| 4 Q B to K 3rd | Q to her Kt 3rd | 15 Q to K Kt 5th | K P one |
| 5 Q Kt to B 3rd | Q B to Q 2nd | 16 K Kt takes KBP | Q to her B 3rd |
| 6 Q R to Kt sq | Q Kt to B 3rd | 17 K Kt to Q 4th | Q to her 3rd |
| 7 K Kt to B 3rd | K B P one | 18 Q to K Kt 4th | P takes Kt |
| 8 K B to Q Kt 5th | P takes Q P | 19 Q takes doubled P | K R to Kt sq |
| 9 K Kt takes P | Q Kt takes K P | 20 B to K Kt 5th | Castles |
| 10 B takes B (ch) | Kt takes B | 21 Q to K Kt 4th | K R P two |
| 11 Castles | Q R P one | | And White has to move |



THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

ferce; fists were not sufficiently effective to gratify the vengeful disposition of the antagonists. Sticks and stones were brought into requisition; and the flag-staves were broken into short cudgels, which being rather thick inflicted severe blows. At length the Conservative party drove the assailants back into St. Andrew's street, where they rallied again in front of Emmanuel College, and another battle took place. I believe no mortal injury has been inflicted upon any one, but broken heads, black eyes, and bleeding hands and faces were innumerable. This disgraceful disturbance lasted for more than half-an-hour, before any policeman could be found.

"Some of the "navvies" at a late hour on Tuesday night, in a pot-valiant